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Outlook for Eastern Beef.

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The time is at hand when the East may again compete with the West in beef production, if it cares to do so. Whether such com petition will take place depends largely or the future of the price of beef as compared with the returns for dairy products. A present, wherever milk and milk products can be handled and shipped to advantage they are considered more profitable ever

than beef at high prices.

In remote sections of the East where no railroads are near and no convenient creameries, cheese factories or condensories and where the help needed to operate a dairy farm is hard to get, the subject of beef production is attracting most attention There are such districts in nearly every one of the North Atlantic States. Beef production requires less labor than dairying, and the cattle can be marketed from remote

towns without special difficulty.

It is possible, almost probable, in fact, that the advantage of dairying, in relative profit, will become less year by year. In other words, the outlook is for a more rapid gain in the conditions favorable for Eastern beef production than for Eastern dairy.

Western dairy interests are growing with extreme rapidity. Western butter now sells at practically same price as best Eastern. Immense quantities are placed in cold storage, to be sold six months later for nearly the prices of best fresh-made creamery goods. This means that Kansas and the Dakotas may now compete with the East the year through, and with about the same advantages in dairy production that they have had in grain raising, namely, very fertile, easily worked soil, operated on a large scale by machinery. The advent of cold storage has made time and distance no great obstacle. In fact, the Western product added to the disreputable competition from elecand renovated butter has already begun to crowd the Eastern producer rather closely during seasons when the supply of dairy products has exceeded the demand. As fast as population increases the demand will also gain, but there is more reason to believe that the Western dairy sections will continue their extremely rapid growth for a long time to come.

The beef situation, on the other hand, is likely to improve rapidly. The West has reached about the limit of cheap beef production. According to good authorities, no great increase in the output of the ranges may be expected. In fact, their area is continually being reduced by sales of land for farming purposes. According to the internal commerce reports, the receipts of cattle at the five leading stock markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph, during the past year, showed an increase of only a few thousand head, whereas the consumption of beef would naturally call for an immense increase. The receipts last year were 7,710,559 head, as compared with 7,243,469 in 1901 and 6,602,735 in 1900. On the other hand, there was a pronounced falling off in the number of hogs received. The total re-ceipts of swine in 1902 at the five principal markets named were 15,614,129 head, as compared with the much higher total of 18,764,014 in 1901 and 17,239,621 in 1900. It is also significant that the contribution of live stock at these five principal markets in 1902 aggregated only 583,245 cars, as compared with 622,352 in 1901 and 582,257 cars in 1900. It thus appears that the high tide of stock traffic was reached in 1901, and that the past year has returned more nearly to the level of activity indicated by the fig-

While the demand for beef must increase very greatly in the near future, the West greatly increase the output except ordinary farm methods, including silo, pasturage and grain feeding. The Eastern farmer, with his cheap lands and natural pastures, will have a fair chance at the higher level of prices which these conditions must bring about. The Northeast is naturally a stock-raising section, with its large areas of rough land and unsuited for cultivation by modern methods, its sheltered valleys, good water supply and its good farms to be had for less than cost of build-

Eastern beef at present is mostly a byproduct of the dairy farm and made from the ground.

control in wet, warm seasons. The best that can be done is to burn affected portions of the tree and fruit as soon as noticed. Spraying with sulphate of iron—four to eight pounds to a gallon of water—is good; and the bordeaux mixture sprayed once before the buds open, once when the blossoms are falling, is fairly effective. The best plan is to spray before the buds open with iron sulphate, as the blossoms are falling with bordeaux, and every week or two thereafter, until the fruit begins to color, with ammoniacal carbonate of copper-car-

Shot hole, appearing in plum and cherry orchards, is evidenced by red or rosy specks on under surface of young leaves. The speck turns brown, white spores are de-veloped, and in the case of plum leaves, the speck becomes a hole, the diameter of small shot. In nursery stock complete defoliation is probable, and with mature trees sufficient injury to the leaves to reduce the fruit yield. The disease is spread like brown rot. Fallen leaves must therefore be destroyed, and the bordeaux mixture resorted to early in the spring and again after the leaves

Powdery mildew ordinarily affects young cherry and apple trees. It appears in white spots on the leaves; the fungus threads send little suckers down into the plants' cells and absorb the juices there. Black spores are formed later, and these, with their thick walls, live safely through the winter and germinate in the spring. The disease defoliates young trees and robs older ones of much nourishment. Burning the leaves in the spring is an effective preventive. Finely powdered sulphur dusted over the diseased parts of a tree kills the fungus; and potassium sulphide solution—one-half ounce to a gallon of water-is nearly as effective.

Scale or black spot troubles peaches frequently. Small greenish-brown spots appear on young fruit; the infested areas turn black and the fruit rots, is damaged from loss of growth or becomes misshapen. Affected leaves frequently become perforated, as in the shot-hole disease, and the bark of affected twigs is discolored. The spores are carried by the wind, insects and birds and germinate in the spring. Treatment: Destroy all infected fruit and remove and burn all infested wood in the winter. Before the buds swell, spray with one pound of copper sulphate to twenty-five gallons of water.

To plum and cherry black knot is the

most destructive of American diseases. Black knot is a fungous disease causing a swelling in the tissue of the previous season's growth. It frequently spreads over branches and trunk, and causes the death of the tree in less than two years. As the swelling increases the bark cracks open and a soft spongy tissue protrudes. This tissue coated with olive green spores, which during the summer are carried to other trees. The spongy tissue becomes a wartlike knot in the late autumn; it cracks in many places, and in the cracks are develmany piaces, and in the cracks are developed white spores, which, after ripening through the winter, are distributed when warm weather comes. When a knotty growth encircles a branch, growth beyond is stopped, and the enlargement proceeds down the limb toward the trunk. Treatment of the off all infected limbs saveral. nent: Cut off all infected limbs several nches below the knot and burn, use borleaux for summer spores, and remove all infected wild plum and cherry trees in the vicinity.



ENGLISH PRIZE JERSEY.

and the labor expended in doing the job. The problem was how can the overflow water be conducted at once into the six-inch tiles which was apparently large enough to perform the work required. The fact that water entering the joints of tiles after settling through the soil absorbed too much time had been fully illustrated.

In order to remedy this difficulty the following plan was recently adopted. At the owest point in the depression or "pond hole" where the six-inch tile enters for the outlet, a "catch basin," consisting of a sewer pipe two feet in diameter and 21 feet long, is placed in the ground, the upper end just even with the surface of the ground. At its lower end an aperture is cut of size to allow the entrance of the end of the six-inch tile designed for the outlet, also others for inlet to other smaller tiles. The upper end of the sewer pipe being about even with the surface of the surrounding soil, it is assumed that the surface water will flow in unobstructed, and the six-inch tile will do the rest. When the critical time arrives it will be watched with interest by Irving D. Cook, Genesee County, N. Y.

Since the above was written, the January thaw has suddenly sent down a flood of water in volume sufficient to thoroughly test the above system. For a time the over-flow rushed over the edges of the sewer pipe, where it passed off through the six-inch tile all right. Before the day closed the flow of water increased faster than it could be disposed of, and on the following morning there appeared nearly or quite the amount of surface water as formerly, but twenty-four hours later, to my unbounded satisfaction, the water had entirely disappeared, and one could walk dry shod over the entire portion so recently submerged, thus apparently insuring a favorable har-vest of the winter wheat now occupying I. D. C.

during the past two seasons has demon- the vital statistics from each town clerk in strated the fact that other means must be Chittenden County told us that the death adopted in order to remove the surface rate from consumption had decreased water out of that hole more expeditiously, as rather than increased in the last the liability of losing a crop occurs at time, twenty years. All this time the farmer unexpected, together with the cash outlay and the farmer's family, and everybody and the farmer's family, and everybody in the villages and cities of the country had been using the milk, butter, meat from these "dangerous" cows. All this time those "scientists" had been taking their meals at home, at hotels, anywhere, everywhere without giving a thought to the germs and bacilli that were supposed to be gnawing at the vitals of the public. It is an easy thing for "science" to offer the property of some-body else on the altar of public health.

All this time the farmers were willing to suffer their share—but when it came to the wholesale slaughter of some or the finest looking dairies in the State, burying in sandrits, as they did, between \$20,000 and \$30,000 worth of cattle from a single Chittenden County town, it became a question of exterminating the leading industry of Vermont or putting an extinguisher on ome of these "scientific" lights. The extinguisher was applied.

Our contention was, as your article truly states, that it was "probable that the danger resulting to human beings from the disease in cattle has been vastly exagger ated." These "scientists" were challenged to show where in Chittenden County (" the hotbed of tuberculosis," as they claimed), milk or meat from alleged tuberculous cows had made anybody sick—had caused deaths from tuberculosis. They are still challenged all kinds of refuse coming fresh from the alangher, house. Many people have ob-

The contention was, and is, that facts should be substituted for theories. Extreme measures should not be employed unless it is entirely plain that they are absolutely necessary. I quote your closing sentence with great satisfaction: "It will be best now to go slow and let the scientist give us more facts as we proceed."

W. W. HIGBEE. Charlotte, Vt., Feb. 23.

Progressive Sugar-Makers.

At the meeting of Vermont maple-sugar makers, Feb. 11 and 12, at Montpelier,

lasses as " natural constituents of maple." [and satisfactory gains. He ridiculed that idea, and drew the lesson that the association should carry on a campaign in the large cities, and avoid spending money in advertising to consumers, except to inform them that the only assurance they | tical poultryman knows that no can have of getting pure maple articles is to obtain it in Vermont from dealers accredited by this association. In closing, he emphasized the importance of trade-marks, and advised producers of various food products to contribute to the reputation of the State, by practicing strict honesty in production and marketing of their products, the value of which would be enhanced by the reputation thus gained.

New Meat Foods for Stock.

The farmer who is feeding only corn to his steers or hogs, literally, must have corn to burn. For years it has been a difficult matter to know where protein could be obtained at such cost that the farmer could afford to sell some of his corn and buy a protein feed with which to properly balance the re-mainder. The results of experiments quoted have surprised the oldest practical feeders of many States and would seem to indicate that the solution lies ready at hand in the large output of byproducts prepared in the

packing house.

Many men object to the use of animal foods in the shape of blood meal or tankage.

We do not find this objection well founded in actual practice. Hogs will greedily eat slaughter-house. Many people have objected to the use of slaughter-house-fed animals, owing to the danger of disease infection. Packing-house foods are free from this objection. In their manufacture they are subjected to such a high temperature that any germs which might cause trouble are destroyed. In the first place, every animal which goes into the packing-house has passed a careful inspection by officers of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, so that the danger of infection is

reduced to a minimum. These foods are cheap, clean and highly ncentrated. It is not necessary to handle Meat meal is a product of higher grade

meat scraps, dried and ground, and is meeting with a large demand from poultrymen who wish cheap winter eggs. Every pract is a better egg stimulant than meat scraps, fresh from the butcher shop. Such scraps cannot be stored except in refrigerators during hot weather. so are not available to many poultrymen. Many of our best breeders of pure-bred swine are thoroughly alive to the fact that if they are going to develop proper bone in their breeding stock they must make a radical change in the methods of breeding, feeding and treatment. It has been a practice in Great Britain and Germany for nany years to feed swine, especially early in life, liberal rations of ground bone. stead of having them sleep where the North Ground bone contains a large amount of digestible protein, from twenty to twenty-five per cent., and is rich in phosphates, containing from fifty to fifty-five phates, containing from fifty to fifty-five protection on the walls of the houses.

Another blessing that the farmer and his account of the control of the control of the houses. Ground bone contains a large amount naterial affords the swine breeder valuable wife have secured, and that is reading help in overcoming the serious defect in his matter. In early times this luxury and breed stock. In conclusion, we would say necessity could not be secured; but today that we believe that a great future is in it has been secured through the rural people store for the use of animal foods. We be-lieve that it is a matter of only a few years go into a home, especially in the home of

Common Diseases of Stone Fruits. One of the strong scientific papers of a recent convention of Western fruit growers was devoted to the "Diseases of Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees and Their Fruits,' by T. J. Pritchard. One of the diseases most disastrous in the United States is brown rot, caused by a little fungus which may attack any portion of the host. When her various forms during a greater part of it attacks the fruit its threads grow in a the time, is in a certain sense ready to reddish or yellow spot, which presently becomes ash gray through the development of spores. The fruit later becomes brown, At the meeting of Vermont maple-sugar makers, Feb. 11 and 12, at Montpeller, twenty exhibitors occupied spaces in the subject of the subject rots, shrivels up, and unless removed hangs

Modern Farm Comforts.

Who today wants to go back to the log cabin, with the wind whistling through every side, and the snow sifting between the shingles, when today the majority of farmers have good houses, or at least those that make for a great degree of comfort?

I believe the majority of farmers today

have learned to take the golden mean in regard to making their children rugged. Inwind could do its work in keeping them

until every available material from our great packing houses will be converted into palatable and nutritive foods for the growth and maintenance of farm live stock.

Iowa. Prof. J. J. Ferguson. up, not knowing anything of the outside world? Some of our greatest literary men have come from the country, where they, through even scanty supply of books, re-ceived an inspiration which in after years has done to other generations much good.

A supply of good books in a home is a much better fortress than that of granite. The farmer's influence is feit in the community; a man that mingles with nature in

A. M. HEIKES.

Dairy Products and Eggs.

Best fresh creamery butter has been in light supply on account of the past unfavor-able weather, and prices have advanced one or two cents in most of the leading markets of the country. Some dealers say that the demand is also better. The improvement does not apply to lower grades. In fact, for se the market is in a very bad condition, and quotations tend strongly downward. The only apparent relief for such goods is in the export trade. But exporters are reluctant to buy at any price, owing to the glutted condition of foreign markets.

It is evident that enormous quantities of process and factory butter have been placed on the market. The output of these grades increasing in the West and North at alarming rate. Holders are, however, unable to find a market at present, and are trying to unload at prices below cost and storage. Choice creamery butter, as stated before, is in good demand now, but the return of mild weather is expected to cause increase of receipts and consequent lower prices.

To quote opinions of a few Boston dealers: Chapin & Adams: "The advance in price of best grades follows the advance in New York and is also due to light supplies here. Medium and low grades sell with difficulty, and a large quantity must be cleared out by exportation before the market will find relief." M. A. Parker: "Vermont and Northern dairy and creamery is selling well at firm quotations. Low grades are plenty and cheap." J. R. Ellis & Co.: "Prime storage butter quotes 221 to 24 cents, with increased demand. Grocers have been getting out of stock which they stored early in the season and are coming on the general market, thus improving the demand. G. A. Cochrane: "Demand has improved the finer grades, but for export grades the situation is not encouraging. Foreign agents say 'Don't ship for present.' The market over there is loaded down with stock from local storage. Export butter can be bought in New York for 10 to 11 cents by the carload, but few care to ship any abroad. Much of the stock in storage will need to be carried over, according to present outlook. This means added cost of 2 or 3 cents a pound, and probably serious loss to holders. Long kept storage butter is very 'tender,' and will not keep any length of time after taken from storage. Most of the present trade is in fresh-made butter.'

The New York market has maintained a firm tone for fresh creamery, and supplies were taken up as fast as received at full quotations. The light supply of fancy grades has forced some buyers to take firsts instead, thus improving the market for that grade also, but lower grades have not improved. Storage butter is selling well at 25 cents. Under grades, including renovated, are hard to sell at any price, the export demand being very dull.

The cheese markets everywhere maintain their extremely firm position, and no important changes are reported. Dealers are buying in small lots for present needs, hoping for lower prices later. Exporters have been picking up skims and part skims in fair quantities, and at prices which show willingness of holders to realize for cash. No concessions are reported on the higher grades. Receipts at New York the first half of the week, 1908 boxes.

The egg market continues to decline. although the cold spell made a temporary improvement. Holders are inclined to accept offers, fearing a further decline, and quotations are therefore a little weak. The storage speculators have lost money the past winter, except for sales made in the plant necessary for the providing of milk early part of the season. Eggs and storage for New York is \$51,000,000-more than the stand them at 19 to 20 cents, but the best capital of every bank, manufacturing estabthey can get now is about 13 cents. They must sell at some price, since eggs cannot be carried over.

and 77,200 cases of eggs, against 28,679 pack- and there is the expense of feed of various ages of butter, 9721 packages of cheese, kinds for the stock. 21,172 cases of eggs corresponding 582,907 pounds butter, 841 pounds cheese, milk supply for the city. As a matter of besides 8864 boxes for export, 5711 cases eggs same week last year.

fact, enormous as that branch of the business is, it is so small a part of the dairy ineggs same week last year.

Provision Market Uneven.

The reason why hogs and hog products should be firm at rather high prices while beef is easy and declining, is a puzzle to the average consumer. With abundance of corn and much of it low grade and fit only for feeding purposes, it was naturally supposed that the situation would quickly affect the hog market and lead to lower pork prices. It is reported from Chicago that the great pork packers are holding up the market for speculative purposes, and this may be sufficient explanation. In view of the fact that the hogs arriving for the past month or two have often averaged considerably under the usual weight, it would seem that the growers might have fed the hogs some of the low-grade corn and so been in a position to ship heavier and better hogs at the present time. At leading Western points the total pack the last preceding week, and 435,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 610,000, and two years ago 625,000 From Nov. 1 the total is 7,700,000, against 9.585,000 a year ago-a decrease of 1.885,000. Nothing much can be deduced from these figures to justify higher prices.

Boston dealers and packers have had some trouble in getting shipments of live hogs through from the West. Some of the cattle and hogs which arrived were in bad from starvation and neglect during the delay. The total kill of hogs was 19,500, which is less than half the number slaughtered on same preceding week, and compares with 27,000 same week a year ago The export demand was beyond the average, leaving a rather small supply for local

In the beef market it takes a choice heavy creature to bring 71 cents or 72 cents, and the bulk of sales have been made at 7 cents. Light cow beef, as usual, sells from 1 cent to 11 cents below standard quotations as above. Beef arrivals at Boston for the week were 289 cars, of which 83 were for export. This is about the same as for the week preceding, but is considerably above the receipts at this season last year.

Choice lambs are in good demand at slightly advanced quotations, the supply being moderate. Mutton and veal are steady at quotations. Venison is now supplied from cold storage, and is out of market for and are bringing full quotations. Receipts the general shipper. Black ducks sell at during the week were only 277 cars, as com-\$1.75 to \$2 per pair, redhead ducks \$2.50, widgeon \$1, teal \$1.10, Philadelphia squab

The arrival of straw was also unusually to Liverpool, 11,029 barrels to London, 7890 are firm at \$4 to \$4.50 per dozen, with natives at \$3.50 to \$3.75, quail \$4.25 to \$4.50 light. However, there is no prospect of scarcity, the conditions being caused by the

handle bob veal. On the occasion of the seizure of certain lots disputes arose at the dividing line between bob and prime veal. Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke submits the Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke submits the following decision by Dr. H. D. Gill, department veterinarian: "A distinction is made between prime and bob veal. The definition of prime is 'of excellent quality,' therefore, a two days bob calf may be fat and well nourished and could be classified as a prime bob. On the other hand, by prime I understand to mean that the meat and fine quality. I shall be obliged to take is of fine quality. I shall be obliged to take exception because the meat of calves under four weeks of age is not made up of mature, normal tissue, but is lacking in some elements and therefore unfit for human consumption; that a two days old carcass of veal, weighing seventy-five pounds should be considered prime by commission men, does not alter the fact that it is a bob and unfit for food. The dealers in veal at the market make a distinction and give an argument that so-called prime carcasses are fit for food no matter what the age is. They draw the line of distinction between lean and well-nourished careasses of veal. It is very seldom an inspec tor seizes a calf which is over two weeks of age. The local health department inspector seizes calves under forty-five pounds n matter what the age is: the weight is not an absolutely positive indication. I have seen carcasses of veal over four weeks of age that weighed less than forty-five pounds, and I have seen some only one day old weigh over one hundred pounds. The weight of calves seized ran from forty-two to sixtyfive pounds, some one week of age, but ninety per cent. of them less than seven days old."

Milk Supply of New York.

The bulk of milk shipments from within the State come from ten or twelve counties located in southern and central New York and the Hudson-river district. According to a statement prepared for the New York Times, there are about 125,000 cows con cerned in this portion of the supply. The last United States census report fixes the average value of cows at \$31.60 each. Calculating in round numbers, this will show an investment of \$3,950,000 in the 125,000 cows owned in the eleven New York counties supplying the city with milk.

Not less than 1,000,000 acres of farm land are required to support these cows, and a by no means large average valuation of that land will be \$30 an acre. Thus the farmers have \$30,000,000 invested in it.

At least 30,000 horses are needed to haul the milk of those 125,000 cows to the shipping stations, hay from the meadows, and feed from the feed stores—particularly feed from the feed stores, for your average dairy farmer, certainly in Orange County, buys more feed than he raises. As it would be a difficult matter to find a dairy farmer who would admit that he had a horse on his farm that did not stand him in at least \$100, the investment of the milk producers in horseflesh in those eleven counties is \$3,000,000.

Wagons, milk cans, machinery and the various odds and ends necessary to the milk-producing business are estimated as representing 'a cost of \$2,000,000. There are not less than 13,000 separate farms on which New York's milk in those counties is produced, and a low average estimate of the value of the farmhouses, barns and outbuildings necessary for dairy purposes on each of these farms would be \$1000, footing up a total of \$13,000,000.

The total capital, therefore, invested by the dairy farmers of those counties in the lishment and store in the eleven counties combined.

Receipts at New York for the week 27,250 numbering not less than 20,000 persons field mixture with advantage from several packages of butter, 10,725 packages cheese is employed at a cost of \$2,000,000 a year, points of view.

It is but natural for a New Yorker, or for week last year. At Boston for the even the dairy farmer of the counties reweek 647,327 pounds butter, 1275 boxes ferred to, when the dairy business of the cheese, besides 120 boxes for ex- State is mentioned, to associate it in his port, 20,881 cases of eggs, compared with mind simply with the keeping up of the dustry of the State that it is dropped out entirely. The business at large would scarcely miss it.

There are sixty-one counties in this State, so, leaving out the eleven counties referred to, the cows of the remaining fifty crop the meadows with never a care whether New York has a drop of milk. Outside of the business of supplying New York with milk, the farmers of this State have an investment of \$43,000,000 in cows, and a corresponding amount in dairy farms and fixtures -an amount not less than \$150,000,000 New York State has 1,500,000 cows-more than New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined, and more than any other one State in the Union; Iowa being second, Illinois third and Wisconsin fourth.

Hay Prices Maintained.

the freight embargo, and at some points the arrivals of hay have been even less than many apples at fair prices.

For apples, mostly Baldwins from nearby week was 455,000, compared with 415,000 the arrivals of hay have been even less than previously reported. The demand is reported good in all the leading markets for the best qualities of hay, and shipments of this grade demand good figures. The bulk apples from northern New England bring \$2 of the receipts have been of the poorer grades, and where the supply is large, condition, many deaths having occurred at the time of writing the prices are fairly many cases. One Rochester company is well maintained.

The situation at New York is reported practically unchanged, the best grades being firm and the medium and low grades in good though latest advices show a decline of supply. Rice straw is rather scarce, and the demand exceeds the supply. In Jersey City the high prices quoted during the recent week are still maintained, and there is a shortage of the best grades of hay. This city is largely supplied by the New York for net in Boston. G. A. Cochrane, ex-Central & Pennsylvania Railroad, which has been giving other articles the preference over hay and grain the past few weeks. \$1.92 to \$2.85. This averages him, say, 50

Receipts at Boston have been rather light during the colder weather, but are beginning to increase again. The stock on hand from appearances that the English markets comprises shipments from Canada as well as are about to be glutted again with heavy from other points. The prices as officially quoted are practically unchanged, but dealers are said to be cutting prices a little on grades below No. 2. Clover and clover mixed, however, are in rather light supply



THE WORDEN GRAPE.

grades is reported, and prices are rather weak. Baltimore hay market is firm on the better grades. The Western markets show some increase in receipts, and prices, barely firm, are tending down ward.

The Canadian hay trade is reported rather unsatisfactory. Prices for the season's sales have been less and must be expected from the active demand in the States. No. 2 has been sold for \$6 and \$7, f. o. b., and sales as low as \$6 are reported for No. 2, with a little clover mixed. Regular clover and clover mixed have been selling at \$5 to \$5.50. The supplies are not moving off as fast as the farmers would like, and there is a prospect that many will carry their supplies over into the next crop. Most farmers are rather firm in their views and are willing to take prices below quotations, expecting an improvement in the situation

The total receipts at New York for the week were 8550 tons, compared with 11,590 tons of last week, 7670 tons the corresponding week of last year. The following are the lowest prices quoted in the principal markets, as given in the Hay Trade Journal: Boston \$19.50, New Yor \$21, Jersey City \$21, Brooklyn \$21, Philadelphia \$19, Pittsburg \$18.50, Buffalo \$17, Kansas City \$13, Duluth \$11.50, Mianeapolis \$11, Baltimore \$19, Chicago \$14.50, St. Louis \$15, Cincinnati \$17. Washington \$18.50. New Orleans \$19.

Importing Farm Seeds. Farm and garden seeds of all kinds are in

only moderate supply, and some kinds are scarce and high. Grass seed is likely to be expensive, adding considerably to the cost Besides all that, an army of farm help relatively high and may be added to the Concord.

Unusually large amounts of various foreign-grown seeds are being imported this year particularly for the Western trade. One dealer at Lawrence, Kan., received four sacks of cauliflower and cabbage seed from Denmark. Caulittower seed is exempt from duty, but cabbage pays thirty per cent. ad valorem duty. When sold locally the seed brings \$5 a pound, because of the many expenses attached to its transportation.

Besides vegetable seeds duty is levied every few days upon shipments of larch, elm, black walnut, locust, pear, mulberry, raspberry and current, stock, cuttings and scions. These come mostly from the provinces of southern France and Germany. They are consigned to Missouri and Kansas nurserymen. Clover seed from Germany, Holland and France is also numbered amo the great variety of shipments recorded in the customs offices.

Apple Situation Slightly Better.

Demand and sales seem more active in the Boston market during the past ten days, although on account of the large supply prices have not advanced. Dealers lay the improvement to the decreased shipments, owing to the storm and cold weather, and also to the better condition of foreign mar-The severe weather has added its effect to kets which have been taking care of a good

points, dealers quote \$1.25 to \$1.75. The \$1.25 grade is classed as No. 1, but is annuals, and she writes in an enthusiastic spotted and not really first class. Hard or more for choice to fancy.

There is still a vast stock of apples in holders have been inclined to cut prices a storage and also large quantities in growlittle to force the sales. Milder weather is ers' hands. It is asserted that there are likely to increase the shipments, and the 2,000,000 barrels in New York State alone, stock on hand at the end of this week is but the statement is probably excessive. likely to be larger than for some time, but | Cold storage has been a losing business in said to have lost \$100,000 during the sea-

The foreign market continues active, alabout 25 cents a barrel. A Boston steamporter, reports Russets doing well, and net-ting him in Boston \$2 to \$2.65. Baldwins cents per barrel better than he could do in local markets, and is satisfactory. He fears this she does in the simplest and most un-

shipments. The total apple shipments to European ports during the week ending Feb. 21, 1903, were 69,377 barrels, including 28,502 barrels from Boston, 17,811 barrels from New York, 15,262 barrels from Portland, no barrels from Halitax and 7802 barrels from St. John to Liverpool, 11,029 barrels to London, 7890 barrels to Glasgow and 8607 barrels to to mid-November, and will well repay

718,528 barrels for the same time last year The total shipments this season include 729,719 barrels from Boston, 581,268 barrels from New York, 245,641 barrels from Portland, 476,756 barrels from Montreal, 62,792 barrels from Halifax and 45,111 barrels from

The Worden Grape. This variety was originated by S. Worden

at Minnetto, N. Y., and is a seedling of the Concord. It is specially valuable for Northern climates where the Concord is ripened with difficulty during the short seasons, because it ripens about a week earlier than the Concord. As an offset to this advantage, it has a rather tender skin which injures its shipping qualities and makes it a rather poor keeper; not quite so good for that purpose, perhaps, as the Concord. It is, however, to be preferred in ocalities where the Concord is uncertain. In appearance it closely resembles the Concord, and some nurserymen have palmed off the Concord for this variety. Those who wish to plant it should buy only of nurserynen whose reliability is well known. The illustration gives an excellent idea of the fruit, and is reproduced by courtesy of Dr. James Mills of Ontario Department of Agri-

culture. It will be seen that the grape closely resembles the Concord in appear-The bunch is large and more compact than the Concord. The berry is large and black, skin tender with heavy bloom. The flesh is sweet when well ripened and the pulp tender. In New England it ripens from the early middle to the end of September. The vine is a strong and vigorous expensive, adding considerably to the cost of seeding down. Clover, however, is not hardy and healthy, and as productive as the

Literature.

appeal especially to the students of the the washing of His feet are a crowning great institution to whom the recollection point in her life. She is strengthened and of their college days is always dear. Shirtey Everton Johnson, the author, narrates the The author has brought out human nature doings of a few young men, their entertain- very strongly in his characterization of ments, and the club which they formed called Mary. She is constantly before the audistarted a paper, but only one number was when necessary for her repentance and the printed, as one of the club's principles was supper. The old way of spelling, together to do the unexpected. A fac-simile copy of with the use of what are now obsolete the sheet called "The Pink Mule" is given, containing, as it did, some poems and unusual stories. It was one of a score of dilettante periodicals of the time. The stories are entertaining, but are of no special worth, as their development is sophonoric. The book has been artistically bound, and there are doubtless many to whom the volume will make an especial appeal. The author says in his preface that " No Harvard man will take this book seriously," and certainly the general reader will not be inclined to devote much time to its contents after his curiosity is satisfied. Boston: Richard G. Badger. Price, \$1.25.

A timely publication, now that the first month of spring is approaching, is "A Woman's Hardy Garden," by Helen Rutherfurd Ely, who appears to be thoroughly conversant with her subject in all its branches. Her object is to tell briefly of a few shrubs, hardy perennials, biennials and spirit, while conveying a great deal of important information in a comparatively limited space. Her knowledge was gained from a long experience out of doors, and in her early girlhood she passed a great deal of her time, for at least six months of the year, in a lovely garden in the company of a gardener who, for a quarter of a century, was the ruler of master and mistress as well as of the ground he cultivated. Under the teaching of this guide, philosopher and friend, she learned to bed roses and fruit trees and watched the transplanting of seed ings, the making of slips and the trimming of grape-vines, fruit trees and shrubs. The garden, however, for several years ceased to engage her atbut after the enjoyments of maidenhood and the cares of a young wife and mother had passed, her love for gardening returned, and for more than a dozen years it has occupied a great deal of her hought and attention. She is, therefore well qualified to furnish instruction, and echnical manner, without regard to the ideas of a certain class of gardeners who magine they have nothing to learn from an ntelligent unprofessional observer. Mrs. Ely has arranged her work into divisions. covering hardy gardening in all its details, and giving a complete insight into it under in conclusion I pray God in His infinite many varying conditions that will be of mercy to keep from our country the evils great assistance to the amateur. She says that flowers may be cultivated in a suburban home at a moderate cost from April path which leads to riches, to greatness and great assistance to the amateur. She says the light labor required. In conclu-

eminently a woman's occupation and diver-sion, and she regrets that while nearly every great lady in England is devoted perevery great lady in England is devoted personally to her gardens and conservatories, the majority of women in our own country, who are the mistresses of large country estates, leave the direction of the flowers to the hired gardener, and thus miss a great and healthful pleasure. The volume has numerous illustrations from photographs taken in the author's gardens by Prof. C. F. Chandler, and they add materially to the value of a text, which is admirably clear in its way of imparting information. The book in all its developments fulfills adequately the promise of its title page, and this can be said of few of the volumes of the present day that pretend to be of a popular practical character. [New York: The Macmillan Company. Price \$1.75 net.] illan Company. Price \$1.75 net.] Frederic I. Carpenter has edited this morality play, "The Life and Repentaunce of Marie Magdalene," written by Lewis Wagner and forgotten for many, many years. At this time, when the morality play is enjoying a revival, it is quite approximately the support of the control of

would suffer from nervous prostration.

Mrs. Ely regards flower gardening as preeminently a woman's occupation and diver-

play is enjoying a revival, it is quite appro priate that we should have this ancient piece brought out, founded, as it is, on one of the sweetest stories of the New Testament. Mary Magdalene washed the feet of Jesus with precious ointment and wiped them with the hairs of her head. What a blessed memory it must have been to her through the dark days of the crucifixion, when the future looked so dismal to the disciples of the Christ who had met His leath with many things unexplained. Their mainstay was gone and they were sheep without a shepard. To such a sinner as Mary had been, under the old law her faith in the Son of Man, who had comforted and sustained and forgiven her, must have been great, indeed, if no foreboding or fears did not come to her in that hour. However, Mr. Wagner does not follow up her story beyond the washing of her Master's feet. Much more time is spent on the first part of her life when she was tempted and when she sinned. The virtues are personified, such as prudence; and infidelity, the on of Satan, pride, cupidity and carnal concupiscence are all attired as people, and each pleads his cause with Mary. She grows to enjoy this company until she is roused from her sin by the Law, which is also personified and speaks to her. When conscious of her position that by the Law she is lost, she turns on the accusation with the words that the Law applies to men, as that women have no souls. She is made to see that she cannot escape the penalty of her sin, so she cries

out for mercy-'If there be no more comfort in the lawe than this, wish that the lawe had neuer ben made;

In God, I see, is small mercy and justice,
To entangle men and snarle them in suche a
trade."

The Lawe replies: That thyng which I cannot do through my in-God is able by His Son to perform in tyme appointed. All my contents be shadowes of His majestles

Whom now in this tyme God hath anoynted."

Mary is now eager for the Messiah and quickly inquires for him. If she can have faith she will be saved she is told, and then she meets Jesus. Seeing Him she believes and she is saved. She had been hard put and in her relief she poured out the best she could get in gratitude. What act could better show her gratitude than the washing of His feet. She evinced her humility of spirit and reverence of soul when she laid er most expensive perfume as only fit for those wearied feet. The hairs of her head served as her drying towel, and all this she did quietly and in the pure gratitude of her heart. In the midst of the feast Mary appears, sad of heart, for the more she repents the more grevious seems her sin, and she feels herself unworthy of Christ's mercy. She has been made an example of, and she is heavily laden with the This story of student life is intended to future life. Christ's words to her at comforted and is made to be of good cheer. 'The Cult of the Purple Rose." This club ence in the play, as Jesus only appears words, makes the text somewhat difficult, but the notes explain the obscure passage On the whole, it is very interesting and instructive as an admirable example of the old morality play. [Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.]

There are many editions of Shakspere, but when the student's needs are to be considered, the size of the volumes and the notes, together with the legibility of the print, are the main considerations. These wants have evidently been considered by Macmillan in the series of pocket editions of the classics which this well-known publishing house is bringing out. "As You Like It" is an attractive book in its neat, crimson binding with white lettered title. The introduction and notes are furnished by Charles Robert Gaston which fully illustrate the text. A special care has been taken in preparing these notes to have the student gain a clear idea of any shaksperian word found in the text, and also not lose the dramatic charm of the play. A short sketch of the Bard of Avon's life is given, and there is also a treatise on the stage of Shakspere's time, together with the necessary comments of the play itself.

Turning from English literature, I take up another volume belonging to this pocket series of Macmillan's entitled "Early American Orations." Some of the best addresses in our country's history are found in this little volume, edited by Louise R. Hiller. John Hancock is especially elo-quent on the subject of the "Boston Massacre." Strong themes are these which the old patriots dealt with, and they were equal to the demands of the times. Patrick Henry will always be remembered for his libertyloving speech. And how these eloquent men could talk and fight, too, when the time came. Whose soul has grown so dead that he cannot now respond to the natural oratory of these mighty leaders who gave their blood as well as their talents to their country. Richard Henry Lee, Alexander Hamilton, Washington, Jefferson, Morris and Henry Clay are included in this list. Their words stirred men's souls years ago, and we in the midst of perplexing problems today can look back upon those anxious times and repeat Henry Clay's words, "And to glory." The editor and the publisher have done their work well. Some of the best American oratory is to be found beper dozen, plover \$5 to \$6 per dozen.

Official meat inspectors have been making trouble recently for dealers who attempt to

Gems of Thought.

..... Sacrifice brings its reward by converting simple duty into positive happiness. We have attained our end in the liberty to work freely with God.—John James Tayler.

..... How far that little candle throws its beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

—Shakspere.

—Shak

....Demand of every common thing of life, whether it be your fodly or your money or your daily experience, that it shall bloom into fine results in your own soul and in your influence on the world.—Phillips Brooks.

....For every suffering heart there is at hand or can be found some noble task into the energy necessary for the doing of which it can transmite the energy of its grief and pain.—John White Chadwick. ...Be noble! and the nobleness that lies

In other men, sleeping, but never dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thy own: Then wilt thou see its gleam in many eyes, Then wilt pure light around thy path he shed, And thou wilt nevermore be sad and lone.

The one right use of our faith in immertal. ity is neither as bribe nor as menace, but simply to free us from all disturbance about the conseto look singly at the quality of our life, not at all at its results.—John Hamilton Thom. Every man's task is his life-preserver. The conviction that his work is dear to God, and can-

not be spared, defends him.—Emerson.
.... "Kind hearts are the gardens, Kind thoughts are the roots, Kind words are the flowers, Kind deeds are the fruits."

-C. H. Redfern. 7 One burdened heart has been the beginning ot a revival many a time. If you are moved in your holiest moments to join with others, do it at whatever cost. A religion that is not worth a little extra time is not worth holding. Pray first for self and then for others. Hold mind and heart to the one desired blessing. There are other duties, cares, delignts; but let heart and mind keep reverting to this. Remember these two words: Definiteness, importunity.—B. A. Greene.

.. In darkness there is no choice. It is light that enables us to see the difference between things; and it is Christ that gives us light .-

....Of all sweet mysteries holiest! Faded are rose and sun! The highest hides in the lowliest! My Father and I are one!

-Charles G. Ames. ... If there be in us a divine element, no wonder it should instinctively seek communion with its source, and that our religious belief and our religious fervor should be in proportion to this clearness and force of the witness of God's spirit with our spirits, that we are His children .-.. For the' from out our bourne of Time and

Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

.. Love is the everlasting worker of miracles. When all seems hopeless, and the soul is de-scending upon the road that has no turning, let t be awakened to love, and immediately all the forces of the spiritual world converge upon it to lift it toward God. Love is the savior, love is the perpetual wonder of life.-Edward Howard

Brilliants.

Though Poverty keeps the door Through the sad and solemn years, Never a man on earth is poor With the gift of Love and Tears. For know: If the skies be blue, Or black with a storm of fears, God giveth blessings undreamed to you With His gift of Love and Tears. -Frank Stanton

Chill twilight hovered o'er the world. The earth and sea and sky were gray, The banners of the spring were furled Above the prison of the day.

The wood birds had not learned to sing. The poppies had no wave nor flame, There was no grace in anythin

No stir of joy; and then-you came. Was it your step the bleak dawn heard? Lo! Rivers leaped to greet the sun; From out the South a sweet wind stirred. And roses blossomed—every one.

Sweet sang the lark! The hills flashed green And sails swelled white upon the mere; Glad reapers swung their sickles keen, The world awoke—for you were here.
—Herminie Templeton, in Munsey's. Ye need not fear to leave the shore:

Not seldom youth has shamed the sage With riper wisdom,—but to age Youth, youth, returns no more! Be yours the strength by will to conquer fate. e to the man who sees his purpose clear, And gains that knowledge of his sphere Within which lies all happiness,-Without, all danger and distress,-And seeks the right, content to strive and wait,-

To him all good things flow, nor honor crowns him late. —Edmund Clarence Stedman. Beyond the burning rhapsody of noon The wind's elusive harp-note in the trees, Between the sunset and the primrose moon There is a rapture all unknown The harmony of twilight, Nature's note. Prelonged, pellucid, subtler far than song. Bearing the lifted soul till it doth float Upon the heart of night and find it strong. Against this bar the tides of tumult fail And waves slip back into a silent deep; The world, beneath a white and windless sail, Drifts outward to the vaster sea of sleep, And thought, starlike, doth rise above Time's

To find thee still,-thou starlight of my -Virginia Woodward Cloud Be strong!

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift: We have hard work to do, and loads to litt: Shun not the struggle-face it; 't is God's gift Be strong! Say not, "The days are evil. Who's to blame?"
And fold the hands and acquiesce—oh, shame!

Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's mame Be strong!
It matters not how deep intrenched the wrong.
How hard the battle goes, the day how long:
Faint not—fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.

Time is the atmosphere of God Our morrows and our yesterdays
Are but the wind that sports and plays
Upon the surface of the flood.

Life adds another to its rings: Love's calvx, with its heart of gold, Will slowly in the light unfold, For God is in the soul of things.

—The Rev. Dr. J. T. McFarland.

CATTLE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

This prevailing disease can be prevented, checked and controlled if treated with Glosserine, an article which possesses the most desirable ingredients to destroy the germ, relieve the affected parts and remove any possible opportunity of causing the animal to be destroyed. Easily applied with sponge of atomizer. Price \$2. Express paid. Send at once Glosserine has thousands

Keep yo vide a dus lice killer year, spri the house well-regul movable. Spray i shaved in from the ene. Agi stituency (twelve gall to spray he Repeat in t

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there is at hand k into the energy it can transmute in.—John White

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-J. R. Lowell.

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Who's to blame?

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ngs. J. T. McFarland.

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Moultry.

Thorough Work for Lice.

Keep your fowls free from vermin. Pro vide a dust bath; paint the dropping boards at least twice a year with some good liquid lice killer; whitewash the house twice a year, spring and fall. If mites ever get in house, take everything out, for in a well-regulated poultry house, everything is movable.

Spray it well with kerosene emulsion made as follows: One pound of soap well shaved in one gallon of water. Bring to a sufficient heat to dissolve the soap. Remove from the fire and add one gallon of kerosene. Agitate thoroughly until of the constituency of cream. A spray pump is an excellent agitator. You can now add ten or twelve gallons of water. Use this mixture to spray house and everything thoroughly. Repeat in ten days to get the nits. C. A. SMITH.

Krupp, Wis.

Setting the Hens.

Every poultry place should be provided with a hatching pen, separate by itself, in which to set the hens when they become broody. Let them remain on their usual nest for a couple of days; then after night remove to their new quarters. Place dummy setting of eggs under her, make her nest box dark by means of a gunny sack or board, place feed and water before her. couple of days she will get down to business, and will be as firmly established as a mule that doesn't want to draw.

Now dust her thoroughly with some good insect powder. Three days before she is due to hatch dust her again. It won't hurt the eggs nor the chicks.

Should an egg become broken in the nest, wash the smeared eggs with tepid water, clean out the nest from the broken egg and place them back again. Eggs smeared over with broken eggs are hermetically sealed and will not hatch.

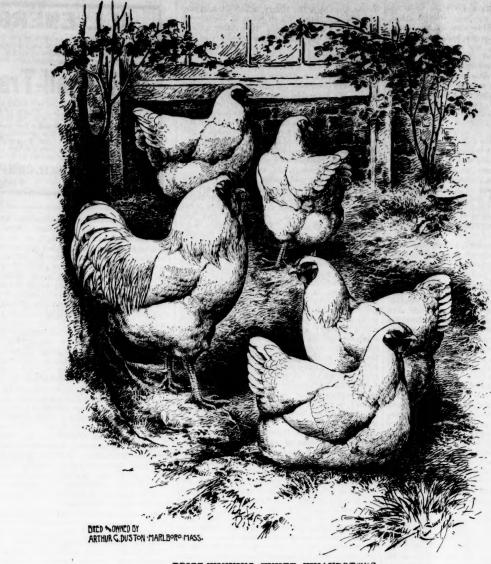
Dosing a Fowl.

Pills are a convenient form, and for poultry they never need be larger than four or five grains; but better than these pills are gelatine capsules, which my own poultry will pick up off the ground. If I want to give one of my own fowls a dose of medicine, I have only to get it into a corner by itself and throw down a raspberry-colored cansule, and the bird will pick it up of its own accord, and swallow it whole. This is really far better than having to get a fowl and force a pill down its throat, and I want to emphasize the importance of treating a sick fowl as you would treat a sick child-do not make it worse by having a struggle every time a dose of medicine is necessary. Failing a capsule, a small pill will generally be taken without difficulty by a fowl if it is placed in the middle of a little piece of

across people sometimes who think nothing of giving a large pinch of cayenne pepper to a fowl. I have known as much as a quarter of a teaspoonful to be given to one unfortunate bird. When the farmer is tempted to give cayenne pepper to his birds let him remember that one grain of cayenne pepper makes eight doses for a full-grown fowl. The use of cayenne pepper is as an occasional—a very occasional—internal irritant, the object of which is to act slightly upon the liver or to excite the digestive organs and make them a little more sensitive than usual. The folly of overdosing must be one which causes more suffering to poultry than to any other members of the animal kingdom. I can give another instance. I hear of people giving a tablespoontul of cod-liver oil to a fowl, and I always tell them that if they would give a fullgrown fowl fifteen drops (that is to say, just exactly one-sixteenth of a tablespoonful) three times a day it would do a great deal more good; for the system of a fowl can only assimilate a small quantity of the chlorides and the bromides and the phosphates and the iodides in cod-liver oil, and what is given beyond that is waste, or worse than waste, for it tends to cause hypertrophy of the liver. Small doses of medicine given frequently and regularly are infinitely better than big doses given unsystematically and spasmodically. W. M. FREEMAN.

the Canadian Central Experimental Farm were 791 pounds extracted honey per colony. iments with different kinds of hives for the production of comb and extracted in size. Experiments were also in feeding sugar for winter stores atural stores were removed from four s on Sept. 17, 1900, and a constant surplus of syrup was kept accessible to the by means of a Miller feeder. The was supplied at about blood heat. No sign of uneasiness or dysentery was observed in the bees during the whole winter. erage weight of the colonies when put into winter quarters was 52½ pounds,

and when removed 403 pounds. Experiments with foundations of different sizes in the sections indicated that full sheets of foundation are best. The bees began to work on them first and filled them out better. Only a few of the sections which had one-half or one-fourth sheets of foundation were well filled, while no work was done on sections where no starters were used. Similar results were obtained in ex-



PRIZE-WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTES.

The prize poultry at the recent Canadian

and on shelves in a workshop to which the When she comes off see that she goes back again; if necessary, fasten her on, and in a three conditions, with the skin intact, with the skin intact and dipped in honey and with the skin punctured in several with the blade of a knife. It was found that wherever the fruit was exposed the bees began work at once upon the fruit that was dipped in honey and upon the punctured fruit; they worked steadily upon the dipped fruit until all the honey was removed, and sucked the juices from the punctured fruit until it began to decay. In no case was any injury done to the whole fruit, whether dipped in honey or not, and this remained true even after the experiat the end of which time many of the bees egan to die of starvation.

Storage Eggs.

Some of the Boston dealers who tried to expected. Prices went down unexpectedly early in the winter, long before the stored eggs had all been placed on the market.

"Last year at this time," said a South Market-street dealer, "eggs were about onethird higher than at present. As things were last winter, it was a sure thing to make money by storing eggs. They went up early, stayed there a long time, and the demand was all right. This year they went up O. K. in November and December, but came down again before we could sell."
"But why didn't they sell the stored eggs at Christmas, instead of holding them?"

"It couldn't be done. High prices check There is another point. Most people seem to have very crude ideas as to what constitutes a "dose" for a fowl. I come on the constitutes a "dose" for a fowl. I come for what it is. Of course, the eggs might for what it is. have been forced on the market at some price, but we were all expecting a longer season of high quotations.'

The dealer was candling a lot of storage eggs, holding them up to the tester, so that \$8,000,000, including lemons. About 2200 the light instantly showed their condition. cars will be required to move the crop to Good eggs were clear and bright, with a Eastern markets. Some damage has already small air cell. Those not quite so good been inflicted by frost, but not enough to were more or less muddy, streaked or dark.

Good eggs were clear and bright, with a Eastern markets. Some damage has already trail Illinois, are planning to raise the price for the better grades to \$100 a ton. The congreatly change the crop value. The quantity dition is also evident in Oklahoma, Kansas Most of them had a large air cell, which the dealer said was a characteristic of stored eggs and caused by shrinkage. The different grades were sorted out, and almost anything that could be called an egg was to be sed for some purpose.

"I suppose we get some of the Nos. 2 and

at the bakeries," was suggested. "Not so many. A good deal of the cheap cooking stock comes as 'frozen' eggs. They are broken and frozen. Cold-stored eggs are kept above freezing and are never broken on purpose. But the eggs for freezing are taken from the shell, dumped in cans, mixed together, with possibly a few sound eggs or some foreign substance being added to destroy whatever bad odor there might be. The cans are then placed in cold storage, frozen solid and delivered according to order. The principal customers of dealers in this business are bakers, in fact, about the only customers, who thaw the eggs and use them in making cake, etc. Thousands of pounds of frozen eggs are sold annually in New York and other markets, and, of now used for this frozen product were used only for stanning purposes, glazing leather, etc., and they are still used for those purposes; but a large percentage of the rejected eggs are now mixed together, was produced in the Langstroth hive, frozen and sold as sound eggs. It is claimed and the smallest amount in a hive 15x20x15 by leading New York egg dealers that a large percentage of the product known as "frozen eggs" and sold chiefly to bakers is not made from sound eggs, but, on the con-trary, contains eggs that would not pass inspection and would be rejected by the trade generally, being broken, cracked, spotted or "blood-shot" and not fresh. The authorities make it hot for dealers who put up right enough, but not quite equal to fresh

periments with brood foundations of different sizes.

An experiment was made for the purpose of determining whether bees injured whole fruit. On Sept. 7, when there was not when we can get them. It does not pay us to buy costly nearby eggs. We buy in spring when we think the price has touched bottom. This buying in spring and selling in winter helps to make prices more even. There is no season of the year now than there was not when every few down because the

Dressed Poultry.

winter fair was shown by Messrs. Woodrow & Sons of Beaconsfield, Ont. The turkeys, in particular, were very heavily meated, plump and white fleshed. The method of feeding had much to do with the result. Mr. Woodrow feeds for a period of about five weeks in all, a preliminary diet of whole grain-corn chiefly-and chop-oats and corn—mixed with skimmilk to a stiff consistency, and fed in troughs. A crammer is not used. The finishing period is one of about twelve days, and the birds are fed three times daily, about 10 A. M., 1 P. M., and again in the evening. No hard grain is ment had been continued for three weeks, used in the finishing, but a mixture of oats and barley, not more than quarter of the latter, ground fine and sifted as the end approaches, mixed with skimmilk, soft them are increasing their areas. Advices enough to eat freely, constitutes the chief diet. If the birds show signs of them are increasing their areas. Advices from Jacksonville the first of the week indicate that the recent cold spell did less harm then might have been expected. Strawmake money from putting eggs in storage last year will fail to clear the large profits corn is fed, whole. The night feed is tallow, corn is fed, whole. The night feed is tallow, in the rough. This tallow is fed crumbled, and about a handful to each bird. This insures the bright, light-colored flesh that is so desired. Mr. Woodrow says that when no tallow is fed, the meat being a bright yellow, the price is reduced about two cents per pound. The birds are allowed out on the ground in yards during the day and driven into sheds or pens at night, without roosts, but straw-floored. The spring hen-turkeys weighed about sixteen to seventeen pounds, and the gobblers twenty pounds. The starving and killing Mr. Woodrow considers most important matters. The birds are always starved a full forty-eight hours before killing.

Enormous Crop of Oranges.

The value of the California orange crop this year has been estimated at fully

on record The bulk of the crop will be disposed of in February, March and April. Before Feb.
1, about 5000 carloads had been forwarded, including 750 carloads of lemons. This having bought only for immediate wants. move, and the season is in full swing. A carload contains about 360 boxes, so that the crop would total fully 8,000,000 boxes, worth to \$60 and then to \$80. Holders think they

at least \$1 per box net to the grower.

The crop is now handled almost entirely by a system of exchange through a local association of growers, which unite for the purpose of preparing their fruit for the market. The general exchange includes over seventy local associations, covering all the districts in southern California. The average cost of marketing by exchange has

een about three per cent. The first orange trees in California were started by the Spanish Missionaries, and for one hundred years the fruit barely proved sufficient for local needs. The first Useful Tests with Bees.

Course, dealers in strictly good eggs lose just that much trade. There was a just that much trade. There was a time when eggs in the condition of those time when eggs in the condition of those time when eggs in the condition of the seedless variety were started by the Government at Riverside in 1874, and the date marks a new period in the orange the new variety. About 1880 the shipments were about twenty carloads, but by 1893 they had reached 4000 carloads. The growth since then had been very rapid, as shown by this year's enormous product. The lemon industry has also increased very rapidly. California lemons, like oranges, are seed-less, or nearly so, and are found by actual tests much more juicy and higher flavored than the imported varieties.

The Vegetable Market Active.

Boston dealers say the recent holiday seaeggs of this grade. Cold-storage eggs are a different class from frozen eggs, and are all The demand was very good in most lines of A word concerning the Ba vegetables, fruit and Southern truck. Good prices for hothouse stuff are fully main-"Any one can put eggs in storage. No reason why poultrymen shouldn't do it themselves if they choose. The charges for a should one can the charges for a charge should one can the charges for a charge should one can the charges for a charge should be should be supplied to the charges for a charge should be should be supplied to the charges for a charge should be sh year are about one cent per dozen. At present most Eastern growers prefer to sell in Boston and New York markets, where their eggs at once. Eggs that we buy for storage are from the West, and as near fresh laid as we can get them. It does not Southern strawberries maintain quality well, but prices tend downward as the supent sizes.

An experiment was made for the purpose of determining whether bees injured whole fruit. On Sept. 7, when there was no surplus honey to be obtained from outside plants, ripe peaches, pears, plums and grapes were exposed inside the hives, on branches of trees in the apiary inclosure of the purpose of the sizes.

In spring when we think the price has touched bottom. This buying in spring and touched bottom. The surpling and touched bottom. This buying in spring and touched bottom. The surpling and touched bettom. ply increases. Sands, Furber & Co. had a

celery, turnips, lettuce and mustard which are to be had fresh from the garden. Shipments are beginning, and there is likely to be a large increase. Truckmen seem to be enthusiastic over the outlook, and some of them are increasing their areas. Advices, from Jacksonville the first of the week indicate that the recent cold spell did less harm than might have been expected. Strawberries, lettuce and early truck seem to have escaped. At Tampa truck farms were flooded and much celery spoiled. Mercury ranged at 28° to 32°, but a breeze saved the frost from settling. In southern Georgia the cold was more severe, and peach buds were said to be seriously injured. In northern Georgia reports say the peach crop is wholly runned by the freeze of Tuesday night. In Texas strawberries and tender night. In Texas strawberries and tender truck were frozen, and the shipping season will be delayed.

large speculative buyers. Recent reports to the Chicago market indicate that the longattempted corner in broom-corn has practically been accomplished. The crop of 1902 is cleared up, and the holders, according to advices from the broom-corn districts of cenis about 20 per cent. greater than the crop and other broom-corn sections. One-half of last year, and appears to be the largest last crop has been made into brooms, which leaves eleven thousand tons to run the factories for eight months. Only a few month the bulk of the crop is beginning to The corn worked down as low as \$40 on the strength of an enormous crop, and when real condition became known, it advanced will have no difficulty in advancing the price to \$100 for the best stock, and \$110 a ton may be reached before holders release

Good Apples for New England.

In a February issue of your valuable paper Prof. W. M. Munson, horticulturist of the Maine Experiment Station, is referred to as making a selection of fruits for central Maine. I find no fault with the selection, except the leaving out of several valuable varieties, viz., Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, King and Yellow Bellflower. The Rhode Island Greening is second only to Baldwin for productiveness and profit. It is selling higher than Baldwin at the present time in the Chicago markets, and it sometimes sells as high or even higher than Baldwin in the English markets.

Roxbury Russet is one of our most valuable and productive winter sorts, valued for its long-keeping qualities and the high price it brings in the spring and early summer when nearly all other varieties are out of the market. King is one of the highest priced apples and brings big money to those who can grow it successfully. Yellow Bellflower does remarkably well in soils and locations adapted to its peculiar character son was an extremely busy time, owing to and needs, and in many Southern markets

A word concerning the Baldwin. Profes sor Munson says it is a handsome apple, but poor in quality. With the latter part of that statement I do not agree. On the contrary, I call it very good in quality when grown in perfection, and although it cannot e classed among highly flavored fruits, yet it has a rich, juicy, sugary quality, and is distinguished for its yellowish-white flesh

and firm texture. Charles Downing, one of the best authorities on fruits of America, has said of it:
"The Baldwin stands at the head of all and for general use, and I cannot understand why Professor Munson should call it a poor apple. It may be because in his section it is poor on account of inadaptability of soil.

W. P. A.

Granite Hill Farm, Hallowell, Me.

—A disease somewhat resembling the foot and mouth plague, but entirely distinct from that malady, has been giving much trouble in Salisbury and Cornwall, Vt., among the swine. Quite a large percentage of cases are fatal, but the malady seems to be confined to one locality and is not speeding.

is not spreading.

—The official wheat report for France shows a total of 16,367,567 acres of winter wheat. The average condition for the whole of France is 70.5 per cent., as compared with 69.9 per cent. last year. Oats show a total of 2,004,707 acres. The average condition is 65.1 per cent., compared with 64.4 per cent. last year.

-Massachusetts fruit growers are planning a —Massachusetts fruit growers are planning a lively meeting at Worcester, March 11 and 12. The speakers include George T. Powell, Dr. E. P. Felt, Prof. A. G. Gulley, Arthur A. Brigham, Grant G. Hitchings and probably Miss Anna

Barrows.

—To increase the export of Siberian butter the Department of Agriculture of Russia has appropriated \$39,000. In his report of the plan to the State department United States Consul Smith at Moscow says the money will be used n increasing the number of instructors for creameries in western Siberia, in maintaining creamery schools in Kurgan and Omsk provinces, educational courses in creamery economy, establishing five examining laboratories, in the organization of creameries in western Siberia and for traveling expenses of instructors.

Reported Corner in Broom-Corn.

The market for broom-corn has long been variable from year to year, as compared with other common products, and experts have for some time been in doubt as to whether the present state of the market is owing to natural conditions or to the operations of large expendictions of the two products and experts have for natural conditions or to the operations of large expendictions of forming a large agricult-ural college, with the idea of forming a large agricult-ural college. The plan originated with some of the alumni of Hobart, who brought it to the attention of the trustees, with the result that they appointed a committee to investigate. It is claimed that the affiliation of the two institutions would be of material advantage to both in increasing the scope of their respective work. The plan is opposed by the experiment station of ficials. To make the change, an enabling act

would have to be passed by the legislature.

—The staff of Government crop reporters number fully 250,000. There are also thirty-eigh men stationed in the most important agriculture States, and these men have about 10,000 specia States, and these men have about 10,000 special correspondents. Then in each agricultural country, the Government has still another crop correspondent, and he in turn has three or four correspondents. Not content with this, the Government has still another staff of correspondents n each township and voting precinct in the United States where there is any farming. There are 30,000 of these men. To compare the figure for the production of grain and cereals, Uncle Sam gets separate reports from 85,000 farmers and 22,000 ráilroad men. Almost all this work is done without pay. The number of reports that have been handled in Washington in one year has been as high as 2,500,000. -At the time the twelfth census was taken

—At the time the twelfth census was taken there were, as recently reported, 33,035 establishments engaged in the lumber industry in the United Stafes. The amount of lumber produced by mills was 35,084,166 feet, valued at \$566,832,984. by mills was 35,084,166 feet, valued at \$566,832,084.

—A union is proposed of the fifty-two Maine county agricultural societies, with a view to cooperation in dates, advertising, special attractions, premium schedules and special legislation.

—The Senate committee on public lands reported favorably, after a lively fight, the Quarles bill, providing for the repeal of the desert land law and commutation clause of the homestead law, as recommended by the President, in his message, in which he calls attention to the wholesale frauds and land stealings which are practiced under these laws. The claim made that the repeal of these laws would be prejudicial

hat the repeal of these laws would be prejudicia

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to the interests of the West, does not seem a truthful one, in view of the fact that such Western members of the committee voted in favor of the repeal as Bard of California, Dietrich of Nebraska, Gibson of Montana and Knute Nelson of Minnesota. It is not expected that the bill will be passed this Congress, but a strong effort will be made in that direction next year. The matter is considered one of national importance, as the is considered one of national importance, as the remaining public lands belong to the people of the whole country.

—A movement is on foot at Geneva, N. Y., and elsewhere for the coalition of the New York State Experiment Station and Hobart College, with the idea of forming a large agricultural college. The plan originated with some of the New York State Experiment Station and Hobart London auction sales open there March 10 with 160,000 bales available. In the meantime the new Australian wools of high cost are arrived to the state of the new Australian wools of high cost are arrived by the state of the new Australian wools of high cost are arrived by the state of the new Australian wools of high cost are arrived by the state of the new Australian wools of high cost are arrived by the state of the new Australian wools of high cost are arrived by the state of the new Australian wools of high cost are arrived by the state of the new Australian wools of high cost are arrived by the new

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Shelton village are perfectly satisfied with the phase of modern civilization that developed the telephone.

is why the good people of the stage are all so desirous of standing in the calcium light.

Being chronically late to dinner is one of the charges brought forward in a recent divorce. We look in vain, however, for a counter-charge touching the character of the dinners to which the gentleman was late.

Food analysis for the benefit of the poorer sections of our great cities is certainly a good investment for a portion of the Standard-Oil millions. It is pouring the Standard oil on its own troubled ocean in a new riched at the expense of the rest.

The "Awakening of Spring" in Mr. Lininger's art gallery seems to have awak-ened the good people of Omaha to serious opposition. But in all such matters it is pleasant to see for one's self before forming

If the boys were permitted to coast down School street every twenty-second of February, Washington's Birthday would take on a new and existing significance. And why not? Nobody else is supposed to be there on holidays.

Of course we all hope that Tremont Temple isn't going to be ruled by petticoats. But if the discussion continues, there are lots of people who will soon have reached the state of mind in which they don't particularly care.

The meeting in Washington of all these Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution ought certainly to produce a fair number of romances. And all with such a fund of reminiscence upon which to base acquaintanceship.

We shall probably not remember showman Bailey as long as we remember showremembrance; but it was Mr. Barnum who verbally expressed that pleasant truth about the delight of being humbugged.

Romantic arctic explorers will read with interest of the recent exploit of three Boston maidens on the ice floes between Pictou Island and the mainland. Outlander papers, however, will probably call attention to the fact that the maids of the Hub are proverbially undaunted by a low temperature.

President nor respect for abstract truth is make it much better to handle. enhanced by the yearly labors of the funny man to extract humor from the cherry tree incident. And it's always the cherry tree

If it be true that Mrs. Osborne's New York playhouse is to pass into other hands and ecome a stock-company theatre for the see, the much-discussed theatre will be

Mascagni will be able, at all events, to exclude the Supreme Court from the general tenor of his feelings toward America. It can hardly be expected that these feelings resell to the licensed dairymen at one-half will be as cordial as those usually expressed or two-thirds value. Then the business in the parting interviews of foreign artists. In fact, without advertising, an artist might just as well be native as anything else.

We congratulate Pastor Johnston of New York city upon the imagination that pictures the "men of wealth who kneel down in their cosey homes and pray that the poor may not lack food." In these days men of wealth are difficult to picture, even as possessing cosey homes; as for kneeling down in them to pray for the poor-the question immediately arises, when are they likely to have the time?

Hundreds of towns which have received gifts of Carnegie library buildings have been at the same time by the conditions of the gift saddled with a heavy annual exense for maintenance and new books. It is perhaps unfortunate in many cases that the burden thus imposed is beyond the reasonable ability of the town with due usual, and roil call; took breakfast at seven is perhaps unfortunate in many cases that reasonable ability of the town with due regard to other claims. It would have been more considerate, and probably just as beneficial in the long run in our ambitious Eastern towns, had the matter of annual appropriation been left to the judgment of the people in the towns concerned. But since the large yearly appropriations have been required, local farmers' organizations should see that part of it goes for good agricultural books, making specific request therefor to the library trustees.

The Maine legislature is considering a bill which would tax everybody who goes hunting the sum of \$25. It is well enough make the city sports pay something for the privilege, who come up annually and clear out the game which has been raised at the land owner's expense. money received ought to go to the farmers whose crops and pastures have been injured. In fact, a plan is being considered for the payment of such damage and the sum required ought to come from the class for whose benefit the game is protected by law. The sportsmen's associations have had altogether too much to say in the making of game laws in a number of the States. It is time that the land owners, to whom the game really belongs, had something to say on the subject.

This talk about farming as the "noblest employment," "divinely appointed occupa-tion," has little power in itself to impress

TELEPHONE NO. 3767 MAIN.

Perhaps the greatest conversion that General Booth has effected has been to change the attitude of the world towards the Salvation of Army.

What ocean travel now needs is a wireless telephone that shall enable the friends of the busy traveler to call him up at odd moments.

Fifteen women and one man are reported to have gathered before the opening of the new museum. This is a good New England proportion.

A great many different kinds of persons seem to find food for thought in the organisem to find foo

custom, that is so much help toward the work of another spring. This will greatly facilitate also the work of disposing of the manure accumulating during the winter and Calcium, says Dr. Loeb, is the great early spring, or as long as the snow lasts, specific for all nervousness. Perhaps this on which it can so much more conveniently

The old practice, once so general, of drawing manure to the fields where wanted, and instead of spreading, as now is done, putting in little piles, four to half a dozen to the load, is being largely discontinued, as it ought to be. Still, now and then, something of the kind may yet be seen. It is the worst and most unworkmanlike condition in which to leave manure on a field. It will dry more or less before being spread another spring, while the ground under-

If the manure is not too coarse or strawy, the better way in most cases is to spread directly on the fields where wanted from the wagon or sled. This way will save much work another spring, and it can be spread evenly and well. There need not be fears, as a general thing, that there will be more or less of waste or loss from this practice. It has been followed so long and has become so general that the system is not now regarded as an experiment, but as a fact well established by abundant testimony.

At the beginning of this practice there was much controversy among the farmers here in Vermont as to its utility and adaptation to prevailing conditions, as the writer well remembers. The State board of agriculture was among the first to advocate this system many years ago among the farmers. But it has got beyond the controversial point now, and generally farmers and writers are in favor of the

Of course, there may occasionally be in. stances where it would not be judicious to follow this practice, but these are the exceptions, and not the rule. Where this work is thus performed, as the snow melts away in spring the manure settles down into the surface soil as the frosts come out, and as soon as dry enough is ready for the harrow man Barnum. Mr. Bailey is worthy of and seeder. Time and labor, both important items, are in this way saved, and the seeding can be performed considerably earlier than used to be the case.

Where the manuce might not be in a suitable condition to spread on in winter, and when it contains a large amount of coarse, strawy material, it would doubtless be better to place the manure in large heaps in the field and leave until just before being wanted in spring. In this way the mass will decay to some extent, and the extra handling rendered necessary will greatly aid in breaking After all, isn't the comic section of the Sunday paper just the place not to depict the straw is cut for bedding, it will do away Washington? Neither respect for our first with the objection to coarse manure and

Butter from pasteurized milk, or the milk

itself, would be incapable of conveying tuberculosis even when from cows seriously infected. This consideration has suggeste a new plan for making tuberculous animals harmless. It has been suggested that certain responsible dairymen be licensed by production of Ibsen, Sudermann, Shaw the State to buy and keep cows which the and other dramatists whom we can't often test has shown to be affected. The milk, butter and cream from these dairies would more useful than any one had at first be sold wholly in pasteurized form. No imagined. less separated and tested at an early age. This plan would doubtless help to weed out the herds if it could be practically carried out. The State could pay full value and would need to be under careful State supervision, to make sure that the animals were not sold again or the dairy product sold unpasteurized. Another difficulty would be to place the product satisfactorily upon the market. An experiment of this kind on a small scale would be of interest as affording a possible means of weeding out the herds at moderate expense.

NOTABLE EXCURSION.

By The Independent Boston Fusiliers, Chartered 11 May, 1787, Being a Trip from Boston to Washington, D. C., in 1835. John Y. Champ-ney, Captain. Y NOAH LINCOLN, JR., ORDERLY SERGEANT.

NOTES BY ALBERT A. FOLSOM. 1835. JOURNAL OF CAMP DUTY.

(Continued from the issue of Feb. 22.) o'clock; at eleven dressed in uniforms complete attend church at the Rev. Mr. Palfrey's hou After divine service we stopped on our route home, by invitation, at Gadsby's Hotel to cool of with a little ice punch. The weather being quite hot, we gave this beverage proof and started again. Passed through the Calitol homeward, arrived at camp at two o'clock. We were then

di-missed till six o'clock. After dinner most of the men (except those on guard and two others in the tent with me) started off in squads to ramble round the city. I stayed behind with the intention of writing to my friends, but the heat overcame me and I fell asleep. During my sleep there was a grand shower, but cleared up as fresh as a rose. At six

roost. So ends the first Sabbath in our tour. Not exactly a day of rest to all.

Monday, June 15, Washington. The sun rises in full bloom and bids fair for a splendid day. After going through the usual ceremonies of the morning, the first thing saluted us was an invite from the officers of the army and navy and a committee of citizens to come under their special care during the day. This was agreed on, and had it not, it would have been a damper, as every arrangement was made previous (as it afterwards appeared), for in ten minutes seven omnismus and one barouche for officers were ready to

up to Washington's tomb in perfect silence.
Formed a circle round the tomb, resting with
arms reversed. The rest were outside the circle
except the band, which played a very solemn
dirge, such a one (taking everything into consid-

dirge, such a one (taking everything into consid-ation) as never was heard before, especially in Southern States. Not a dry eye was seen; the bubble would burst out in spite of all. The tomb was in a decayed state. It was the only thing out of order about the grounds. The mansion was large and old fashioned, but hand-some. The front faced the river, the back, a large enclosure laid out in walks and avenues, leading round and round, fenced only by very large trees and shrubbery. No entertainment was received here except the sight of some beau-tiful ladles. Went through a few movements and was received here except the signt of some beau-tiful ladies. Went through a few movements and gave them several tunes, and marched for the boat, which was soon under way for home. Sixty-five miles to sail and a dinner to eat yet; and a grand dinner it was, about fifty officers, army and navy, and several old dons was the party that

tried to use us up.

After dinner the wine went round, and some beautiful remarks were made by Mr. Custis (Note 23), a relative of General Washington. He alluded to the old general and family and the revolution and growth of the country since his revolution and growth of the country since his day, and concluded by a sentiment compilmentary to our company, which was received by cheers on the one side and answered by our captain for the other. After this introductory speech everybody was wide awake and the cha went as glib as the tongues that tasted it. Speeches, sentiments and music was the order Speeches, sentiments and music was and of the day, until order was no longer to be obtained. Such a hard set never happened with them before.

Arrived at Washington about dark. Company formed in good shape ready for escort, which was found to be considerably diminished, owing was found to be considerably diminished, owing to a hearty dinner. However, a sufficient number led the van, but were soon intercepted by the mayor, who invited us to his house to pass the evening. The house was large and thronged with ladies and gentlemen, with the intent, I prewith indies and gentlemen, with the intent, I pre-sume, of getting their share of our good music. His garden was spacious and beautiful. Our band played till half-past ten, when all hands, having ate and drank to their fill, and made merry with their friends, retired in good order, and arrived at quarters about twelve o'clock. Strawed tents. Beat tattoo and went to roost. some tired. I think it was little harder than anything yet.
Tuesday morning, June 16, Washington. All

hands up at daybreak on hand for a start, took breakfast in camp, and then commenced packing About eight o'clock everything was packed in wagons except the tents. Each squad manned his tent, and the band in centre struck up a lively air, and at the last ruffle of the drum every tent, marque and flag staff was struck. In two minutes more our baggage wagons contained them, and the line of stages was in readiness to receive us. The company then gave three hearty cheers, took seats, and were off amidst the cheers of the spectators on our route to Baltimore. Colonel Broom, our particular friend, and son accompanied us as far as Baltimore, the colonel in a

gig, and son on horseback.

Along the route noticed log houses with wooden chimneys, naked negroes on the plantations and confounded miserable taverns, or stopping-places so called. We were obliged to stop seven times. and only one place could be called decent. This Company formed for dress parade before the was Iglehalt's Tavern. Here we made a bold house, and then, by invitation, marched to the tand It was ver hot and we were dusty hungry and dry. Our purser spoke for a good dinner. White some were drinking juleps, others were busy in the garden among the strawberries and currants, which were abundant. Dinner being ready, our boys went at it hammer and tongs. It was not as fashionable a dinner as the ont House offers, but it was good and solid. We paid the bill and proceeded; the roads very

Arrived in Baltimore one-quarter of four in the afternoon. Three companies were on the line to receive us. Our company was invited to stop at el Campbell's (Note 24) house to wash and had seen our uniforms. After being in readiness to march we formed in the front yard, and Colonel Campbell then addressed the company and welcomed us to the hospitality of his house, with some complimentary remarks to the com-pany. In the course of his speech he alluded to the many battles our fathers had fought in dethe many battles our fathers had been derived by the speaker was caged fifty or sixty negro slaves gaping through the iron grates of cellar windows to catch a glimpse of what was going on). For a speech it was a good one, but the sight was horror to a Northerner. However, had no effect just this time. We marched out and were received by the three companies, amidst ten thousand. I was going to say, and such a rabbe I never saw before. We were escorted to armory and partook of catch a glimpse of what was a grand ride, so very pleasant the sight was horror to a Northerner. However, had no effect just this time. We marched out and such elegant scenery. It had not the appearance of Sunday, as boat clubs were racing up and down the river. We stopped at the tavern and took supper on catfish and coffee, a rabbe I never saw before. We were escorted to armory and partook of televant time we were informed by C. M. Kingsly that a cavaleade of citizens would receive us at Boston lines. We were pleased and anxious to get there amongst our old friends, and third the camp, but finding it is and tarrived at Boston at five o'clock, P. M., and arrived at Boston at five o'c

lightful morning; took breakfast in camp (How-ard Park). About nine o'clock the regiment of Light Infantry, under Colonel Howard, and Light whose under General Stuart, were paraded in full uniform to receive us and show us round the city. Our company rigged out, clean as a whistle and best foot forward, to face a hard march; and so it proved to be, for I believe not march; and so it proved to be, for, I believe, not a street was left but what we framped through. It was a complete holiday. The streets were througed and the windows with ladies, to have a glimpse of the Yankees, as they called them. Our destined port proved to be Fairmount Park. (Note 26). The nearest way was said to be four withey which must have made our march. es, which must have made our march four miles, which must have made our march about twenty miles, the longest march I ever took (except when the company went to Worcester about four years ago, we marched on the road thirty miles in one day).

It was everlasting hot, and only stopped once

shower, but cleared up as fresh as a rose. At six o'clock drum beat, roll called, all hands in camp, took supper, strawed tents. At ten o'clock tattoo beat, lights extinguished and went to roost. So ends the first Sabbath in our tour. Not exactly a day of rest to all.

Monday, June 15, Washington. The sun rises

several officers of the army and navy and invited guests. It was a bouncer.

After dinner the wine was abundant. Sentiments and songs were freely given, several speeches were made in honor of the day, and some revolutionary anecdotes and songs were told by Colonel committee of citizens to come under their special care during the day. This was agreed on, and had it not, it would have been a damper, as every arrangement was made previous (as it afterwards appeared), for in ten minutes seven omnibuses and one barouche for officers were ready to take us up the city.

First stopped at General Smith's (Note 20) house. Many ladies were present; had a collation. We gave in return some splendid music and went through dress parade. Having given ourselves up to the committee, we were obliged to follow. The next stop was Major-General Macomb's (Note 21) house, head general of the

use was tendered us while there. A *teamboat excursion down the river was likewise enjoyed by most of the company. I remained in camp and got a grand nap. Invited to supper at the Baltimore House by the young men who originally were Boston boys. A piano was hired for the occasion and a jolly good set of singers. It was a grand time. The mayor and several distinguished gentlemen were present. Oh! the champagne; it was a caution! Our band was allowed by the company, and the particular request of the managers of the theatre to perform in the orchestra that night, which they did with credit to themselves and satisfaction to all. The house was crowded from top to bottom, and the managers erowded from top to bottom, and the managers were pleased to present the band with \$200 for their services. Our supper lasted till eleven o'clock, when we made tracks for the theatre; went to roost.
Friday, Baltimore, June 19. Drum-beat before

Friday, Baltimore, June 19. Drum-beat before sunrise, every man up and doing. It was our starting day. All was bustle in camp. Our clean clothes just received from the washerwoman. Some scrabbling. Morning was gone through with as usual; baggage packed, teuts struck and stowed in our wagons and on the point of starting, when a supply of juleps and crackers was laid, before us. We met the offer promptly. as the soldiers gratitude three round cheers, and left the ground for the steamboat which started precisely at six o'clock. Took breakfast on board, saw several Boston friends, viz., Ballard, Robert E. Ruthven and Jo. Bates. We arrived at Frenchtown at eleven o'clock and immediately stepped into the rail cars for New Castle. There was an everlasting lot of passengers; put on extra car. At twelve o'clock arrived at N w Castle, 16 miles, just one hour. We then took steamboat for Philadelphia: had dinner on board. During this time the men were employed in cleaning uniforms and equipments and drilling preparatory to their reception ments and drilling preparatory to their reception in Philadelphia, where we arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon. Our reception was grand, everybody awake. Captain Fritze (Note 27) was on hand with four companies to escort us to encampment. Stopped twice to refresh. It was as hot as blazes, and they gave us a round turn of it. The direct distance was three miles. Finally we arrived on the ground, which proved to be Fairmount. Pitched tents, got proved to be Fairmount. Pitched tents, got supper and went to bed. About supper time I received two letters from home, which gave me a grand relish you may depend, and I rolled hap-

pily into the straw.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 20. This morning is very pleasant, but cold last night. The wind was very high, our camp looked like a wreck, the marque and several tents blown down. Sunrise drum, however, soon put things to rights. Took breakfast in camp, were then dismissed till half-past twelve. The men were accepted by the polite invitation, I think, of members of different companies. After dinner marched down town three miles, were invited marched down town three miles, were invited to General Goodwin's house, where we stopped about two hours. A number of officers of navy and army were present. It was a collation, tables set in the yard and a grand time we had of it. The champagne was abundant and every man busy. The band played several prime tunes under the garden trees, and the old general and officers full of sentiments. A semant was made that Southern beauticht. remark was made that Southern hospitality should use up the Yankees, but they found us boom proof, for we carried it all off straight. Company formed for dress parade before the eum. After that, der washed the dust down, and by invitation went to theatre. Being very hot, the men were confoundedly sleepy and did not stop long. Omni buses took us to camp. about a mile, gratis. Took

one more nipper and turned into the straw. Philadelphia, Sunday, June 21, Beautiful orning with a fine, clear breeze. All hands up preparing for meeting. Took breakfast in camp About this time a large fire is seen at a distance number of our men ran to assist. Our encamp ment is now guarded by the National Grays, whilst the remainder of our company went in full uniform, nice white pants and belts, with side arms. Returned to camp and took dinner. Afternoon the commissioned officers offered a Afternoon the commissioned officers offered a bottle of champagne to the squad whose tent should look best, and we all did our best in atting them up. Our encampment was in prime order for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and to our satisfaction was full as possi-ble. Our company went through evening parade, and the band played till eight

and every one busy getting his uniform and equipments in prime order for a hard day's duty. At eight o'clock our company was in marching order, and the National Grays, Captain Fritze, mount Water Works, which supplies the city with fresh water It is pumped by steam engines out of the Schuylkill river into large vats built or a high hill and runs down throu over the city. Saw several beautif throwing water in all directions. Invited to par-take, which we did with pleasure, and then by invitation of the proprietor visited the athæneum invitation of the proprietor visited the atheneum filled with full-grown naked statues, black and

the marines. The three companies after marching round the yard stacked arms, and were then received by the commodore at his quarters by a fine collation. We were then shown round the yard, the docks, armories and on board the ships, yard, the docks, armories and on board the ships, where our band played several lively tunes, much to the gratification of the officers and crews. We remained in the yard about one hour, and then took leave of the commodore and marched for Captain Fritze's house. On our way stopped opposite the postoffice, stacked arms, and all hands inquired for news from home. Got under way once more, and were again stopped by way once more, and were again stopped by a party who, it appeared, had provided so ice punch, which we very gladly accepted, must understand it was an everlasting h

ALL ENERGY.

Unlike the human Jack it is master of every one, up to its limit, 2 full h. p. Think of the ways it can serve you. And do you know it charges you only from 1 to 2 cents per hour for gasoline? It's always ready. Never balks or waits for wind to blow. Strong, anfe, efficient. You need just such a power. Write for our free booklet on the Jack. All size, all purpose Engines up to 800 h. p. CHAS. J. JAGER COMPANY,

wagons and moved on towards the city again, which was three miles. The Grays Armory was to be our quarters for that night, so we left our equipments there and started by invitation to the theatre. It was plaguey hot and men rather sleepy, but we toughed it out. On the theatre. It was plaguey hot and men rather sleepy, but we toughed it out. On the theatre. It was plaguey hot and men rather sleepy, but we toughed it out. On the theatre. It was plaguey hot and men rather sleepy, but we toughed it out. On the theatre, it was plaguey hot and men rather sleepy, but we toughed it out. On the theatre, it was plaguey hot and men rather sleepy, but we toughed it out. On the theatre, it was plaguey hot and men rather sleepy, but we toughed it out. On the theatre, it was plaguey hot and men rather sleepy, but we toughed it out. On the theatre it was not because a set of Broadway. At that day wat four o'clock, pretty it was on the seat side of Broadway. At that day wat four o'clock. Paraded in citizen's the straw.

Tuesday, June 23, Philadelphia. Prime day, all hands up as four o'clock. Paraded in citizen's and the straw. The straw was allowed off, and the straw was allowed off, and the straw was a shake all round, gave three hearty cheers, with a flourish from the band, and shoved off, and the straw with a flourish from the band, and shoved off, and the straw with a flourish from the band, and shoved off, and the straw with a flourish from the band, and shoved off, and the straw with a flourish from the band, and shoved off, and the straw with a flourish from the band, and shoved off, and the straw with a flourish from the band, and shoved off, and the straw with a flourish from the band, and shoved off, and the straw with a flourish from the band, and shoved off, and the straw with a flourish from the band, and showed off, and the straw with a flourish from the band, and showed off, and the straw with a st

Finally we took dinner with the T. Biues. It was a splendid dinner. After the cloth was removed the champagne came on and each company mixed man and man, red and gray. It It was pop, pop, all round the hall. It was the greatest time we'd had. However, we got off alive and started for camp ground at six o'clock. It is called Washington Parade Ground. Pitched our camp and was for a spell at ease. Saw George Pook, s.id he was married and lived in Brooklyn, invited me to his house. I then got leave of absence and changed my uniform; was on the omnibus for Brooklyn boat, about four miles; took boat; four-cent fare. First called to see some friends. About ten started for George's house, saw his wife; very pretty. Took some house, saw his wife; very pretty. Took some beer and cake; went to bed, slept sound till 1 was waked at half-past four. Started immediately for camp and arrived before roll was called. Wednesday, June 24, very fine morning. After

a few preliminaries were dismissed till one o'clock. George and I pushed off together and took breakfast under Tammany Hall, then went shopping. The men gaping round noticed the screwing up of a large brick house, with all the furniture in, raised out the middle of a block to put a story under. The women are crying all kinds of fruit about the streets. We now pass a splendid block building called La Fayette buildng, stone fronts three stories, two upper stories with beautiful carved columns. It was just back of Vaxhall Gardens. Went round the city or vaxuai Gardens. Went round the city and saw so much can't tell anything; twelve o'clock reached camp tired enough. At one all dressed for duty, escorted by in-vitees of Tompkins Blues to partake. Then took steamboat for Brooklyn. A new company ust formed received us, and marched to navy yard. Received by marines, and went on board frigate Hudson, then marched to tavern and took supper in garden, and after marched up to eyes in dust to boat for the city. Stopped a North American House, left guns, and went by invite to theatre. Got home at camp about twelve. Just then saw great fire at distance, did not go, so tired, went to roost—tired enough.

Thursday, June 25. Not very pleasant. Here

we are in New York on the route ho breakfast by invite, and then dismissed till three o'clock. About nine o'clock began to rain. Friend George and I were out and got drenched through. However, being the fashion to drink, we took two good nippers and weathered the storm. Took dinner at North American House, and then were escorted to steamboat Providence by the Tompkins Blues through a tremendous rainstorm, and I think by that time they were

we had a boat load and very rough night. arrived at just eight o'clock, all in good spirits and full health. after a long tour of nineteen days, and full health, after a long tour of nineteen days passing through five States and seven cities making an innumerable number of stops and four

making an innumerable number of stops and four teen regular pitched camps.

Note 20: Gen. Persifor F. Smith, born Philadelphia, 1789; died Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 17 May. 1858.

Note 21: Alexander Macomb, born Detrol, April 13, 1782; died Washington, 25 June, 1841. General of commanding army, 1828-4.

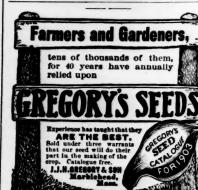
Note 22: Gen. Roger Jones, born Virginia, 1789; died Washington, 15 July, 1852. Adjutant-general of army.

Note 22: George Washington Parke Custis, last of Washington's family, born 30 April, 1781; died Arlington, 10 Get., 1857. on, 16 Cet., 1887.
Note 24: Col. Bernard W. Campbell was adjutant of the First Rife Regiment at North Point, in 1814. At me time he was connected with the Baltimore branch of the house of Brown Brothers & Co., and also cashler of the Mechanics Bank, in 1835. He was colonel of the First Regiment of Rifles; a popular little.

colones of the First regiment of Kines; a popular citizen.

Note 25: Howard Park, a large lot of ground in the north and northwestern parts of the city, of an irregular shape, belonging to Col. John Eager Howard of revolutionary fame. His dwelling stood in what is now the centre of Calvert street, north of Eager. The ground on which Washington Monument stands was presented to the city of Baltimore, together with the four wide approaches to the monument and (W. S. E. and W.) by Colonel Howard. In 1844 the







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Reference-Bank of Hamilton.

DEAL DIRECT WITH FACTORY

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & MARNESS COMPANY, FROM PUGET SOUND TO YOUR FARM. We shall staves One Piece the Depth of Silo. Green owing to length must be handled in our loads giving to people of the crystian of a fill in 1995 the basel of through our load the crystian of a fill in 1995 the basel of through our load.

BOSTO BRIVALS O For th

This week... Last week... One year ago Horses, 396. Pric BEEF-Per nide, tall

anide, tantow quality, \$5.50 chird quality, \$7.50@7.75; \$6 \$3.00@1.50. V SHEEP—Pe 31 351c; sheet 65.75; lambs, 1FAT Hogs-TRAL CALV CALF SKINS TALLOW-B @3c. Pelts—50c

Catt Main

At Brig
Thompson
Hanson
Libby Bros
Farmington L
Co
W A Gleason
P A Berry At Brig At Foss At N E D M Via Nashua
At Water
W E Hayden
Breck & Wood
W F Wallace

N H Woodwar A P Needham At N E D M Co. Fred Savage Geo A Sawyer Via Nashua The English changed on be are to higher t 13c, d. w., which the beginning o from New, You quarters of be 2024 sheep, from

was not especia for the coming improvement, Prices rule fair loing in busine Brockway's sal them all up; a r \$100@250. At not a large nur quiry for desira sold 2 pairs for Co.'s sale stable at \$100@20 Hall Company' extra big horses Union Tuesday-A t

Hampshire. So England Work and 40c P 100 fb beef cattle were Forbush for slav number of beef A fair moven Western, that co

some were a mi:

sheep from Ver

sale at 8] @9‡c, d The market ea sheep lc easier, most change is o uoted at \$3,30 4.30@7.30 P 100 H

bought in the No

Hold a steady quality. A lot o ock not being p Not a large sur

Maine—Thomp 14; Farmington L Gleason, 1; P. A. New Hampshi 40; W. E. Hayden Vallace, 40. Vermont—H. N A. P. Needham, 5 Massachusetts-Bright Stock at yards:

Dreve

21,000 hog4, 125 ho 92 hogs, 250 calv Massachusetts, 9 Tuesday-Not a steers. A slim Some Eastern, We were the arrivals butchers; prices cows brought 3½@ 4@5c, as to qual Buffalo for imme made sale at 3½c fo

Several lots cam were delivered d by J. S. Henry, W son and Libby Bro

Market prices The call is for goo to market at a wid sold at 6jc, some a The demand is go

Wednesday—The without improved taken readily by quoted yesterday, sive. W. E. Hay 950 hs, at \$1.75e3 hs, at \$2c; 1 bull. pany sold 150 calv 100 hs, at 4c. O. lbs, at 2½c; 2 co 350 hs, at 2½c; 1, 90 Calves at 6½c.

BOSTON

The Markets. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Mar. 4, 1903. Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals his week.... 687 ast week.... 581 ne year ago 3498 1166 992 1252 68 Prices on Northern Cattle. BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of unilar resort. It at that day what road. It stood in 1833. The old he Washington aartment of the 'Oo died, 7 Oct., 1899. is writes delphia, writes del, and also his Up to the date connected with dier. The Camp in what may be ation was in 1835 weight; shotes, wnolesale—; retait,—, country dressed hogs, 81@81c. /EAL CALVES—1@71c P lb. HIDES-Brighton-7@74c P to; country lots,6@ CALF SKINS-13c P lb; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW-Brighton, 4@5c P tb; country lots, PELTS-500@\$1.10. our country and ition on account nous Spoliation dollars. Presioff the ambassa-American minishagston (born 26 in the frigate this France paid This money is Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sneep. Massachusetts. At Watertewn. J S Henry 26 6 O H Forbush 10 Thompson & Hanson 20 Libby Bros 20 Farmington L S At Brighton Jennings L Stetson W Clark W A Gleason P A Berry road opened for ailroad between diliers were dis-name Hancock he command of York city and Regiment Na-27 July, 1847, by follow: "The lilery (National leel Bremner, to Seventh Regi-New Hampshire. A C Foss At N E D M & Wool Via Nashua 10 100 At Watertews. WE Hayden Breek & Wood WF Wallace 9 15 S Learned 80 Verment. Verment. Via Western Western At Brighten At Brighten 24 Laviskey Bros 74 S Learned 80 S Learned 80 Haley 48 une, 1843, at the , again 17 June, en statue, again uker Hill. Last of the Shaw At Watertown. 42 At NEDM& Wool At Needham 6 40 Co. At NE D M & Wool NE D M & Wool Co. Fred Savage Geo A Sawyer Via Nashua 40 500 of the Shaw arry,"Capt.Noah ing from Boston, the Twenty-sev under the coming breakfast at fantry were esin review beand partook of m. They then where a collaty-seventh Regaddressed by t remarks, peri. Captain Linr. The infantry by invitation a by invitation a they they arrive a fine soldiermarching were berated for her exciting emulaoth cities. The t superb in the Live Stock Exports. The English market on State cattle has not the English market on State cattle has not changed on best grades, and the common grades are be higher than last week, with sales at 12@ 13c, d. w., which are considered good prices at the beginning of the season of Lent. From this port were shipped only 18 horses by E. Snow, on steamer Devonian, for Liverpool. Shipments from New, York, 2483 cattle, 2280 sheep and 24,700 quarters of beef. From Baltimore, 1460 cattle, 2024 sheep, from Newport News, 652 head of cattle. Horse Business. The movement in horses during the past week was not especially active, but the outlook is good for the coming week. Dealers are expecting an improvement, considering the past bad weather. Prices rule fairly steady on all grades, and more doing in business horses than drivers. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable light arrivals, but cleaned m's them all up; a moderate week's sale; did not expect an active call; sales were within the range of \$100@250. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable not a large number on sale, but considerable inquiry for desirable grades for drive and business; sold 2 pairs for light business at \$350 and \$450; general sales at \$30@150. At Myer, Abrams & DS Co.'s sale stable 3 freight and 1 express carloads sold at \$100@200, of 1100@1500 lbs. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable a fair week; some extra big horses, with all grades, \$100@250. Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday-A train of thirteen cars arrived this morning, some full loads of sheep and lambs, and some were a mixture of cattle, hogs, calves and sheep from Vermont, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Some were sent direct to the New eners, England Works for slaughter on commission The demand for beef cattle fair on good grades and 40c P 100 ths lower ion under quality. beef cattle were left at Concord, Mass., by O. H. Forbush for slaughter, of fair to good quality. A number of beef cattle owned by W. F. Wallace driven to Brighton; 40 Western steers, of 1300 lbs, Fat Hogs. A fair movement at he advanced prices on Western, that cost 7@74c. Various local nogs on sale at 81 @94c, d. w. Sheep Houses. The market easier in prices on Western. The sheep to easier, and on lambs to tower. The most change is on best grades. Sheep via West quoted at \$3,30@5.80 P 100 lbs, and do. lambs \$4.30 a 7.30 p 100 fbs. Various lots of lambs were bought in the North by agents for New England Works, and sent in. Venl Calves. Hold a steady position, with fair run. I The sales mostly from 6@74c P ib, according to the quality. A lot of 40 head, of 120 ibs, sold at 64c. Stock not being plenty, good prices are hard. Live Poultry. Not a large supply, and prices for mixed lots Maine-Thompson & Hanson, 60; Libby Bros 14; Farmington Live Stock Company, 150; W. A. Gleason, 1; P. A. Berry, 25. New Hampshire-Via Nashua, 150; Stranger 40; W. E. Hayden, 25; Breck & Wood, 50; W. F. Vermont-H. N. Jenne, 3; N. H. Woodward, 25; A. P. Needham, 50; Fred Savage, 75; via Nashua, \$2.50 a Bbl. n America. dizer's Earra. Prices d sample of 68 bu. per 10e postage. cosse, Wis. Stork at yards: 400 cattle, 6 sheep, 21,333 hogs, 290 caives, 125 horses. From West, 234 cattle, 21,000 hogs, 125 horses. Maine, 51 cattle, 6 sheep, 292 hogs, 250 calves. New Hampshire, 20 cattle. Massachusetts, 95 cattle, 41 hogs, 40 calves. The lower grades 40c p 100 fbs. Easier, with steady prices as quoted last week on best grades of steers. A slim showing of trade this forenoon. Some Eastern, Western and Massachusetts stock were the arrivals that found their way to the hutchers. Α od rs; prices fixed as to quality. Some fair rought 3½@3‡c, l. w., while steers claimed for immediate slaughter. A. Whitaker Fertilizer in

" saited "saited "saited "saited "buff, in west "saited P fb...
Calfskins, 5 to 12 lbs each over weights, each beacon and dairy skins.
Lambskins each, country ountry Pelts, each Dried Apples. Evaporated, choice..... Evaporated, fair to prime..... Sun-dried, as to quality..... Grass Seeds. Timothy, \$\psi\$ bu., Western, good to choice. 2 10 \(\bar{a} \) 2 40 \(\bar{a} \) 2 35 \(\bar{c} \) 2 35 \(\bar{c} \) Clover, \$\psi\$ the \(\bar{b} \) 1 80 th sack \(\bar{b} \) 1 65 \(\bar{c} \) 3 3 Red Top, Western, \$\psi\$ 50 th sack \(\bar{b} \) 1 65 \(\bar{c} \) 3 25 Clover, P fb...

Red Top, Western, P 50 fb sack
fancy recleaned, P fb.
Orchard, P bu...
White Clover, P fb... Orchard, P bu
White Clover, P fb.....
Hungarian, P bu....
Alfalfa, P fb....
Blue Grass, P bu... Pes seconds
Pes foreign
Mediums, choice hand-picked
Mediums, screened
Mediums, foreign
Vellow eyes, extra.
Yellow eyes, seconds
Red Kidney Lima beans dried, P b... Hay and Straw. Hay, No. 1, 19 ton..... " fine choice.
" clover mixed P ton...
" clover, P ton...
" swale, P ton...
Straw, prime rye.
Straw, oat, per ton...
Straw, tangled rye... FLOUR AND GRAIN Flour.—The market is quiet. Spring patents, \$4 15@4 55. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 40@3 50. Winter patents, \$3 05@4 15. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 50@3 95. Several lots came into the State by permit and were delivered direct to the purchaser. Some by J. S. Henry, W. E. Hayden, Tnompson & Hanson and Libbs Press. Winter, clear and straight, as 50,23 vs.

Corm Meal.—\$112@11 \$P\$ bag, and \$2 65@
2 70 \$P\$ bbl; granulated, 3 10@3 50 \$P\$ bbl.

Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 15@4 00 \$P\$ bbl.

Out Meal.—Firm at \$4 50@4 75 \$P\$ bbl. for rolled and \$4 90@5 15 for cut and ground. son and Libby Bros. Venl Calves. prices have not materially changed The call is for good calves, but all qualities come to market at a wide range in prices. Several lots sold at dir, some at 7@7½c, and some at 6c \$\mathbf{P}\$ lb. The demand is good for the better class. Bye Flour.—The market is steady at \$3 15g

Corn.—Demand quiet, prices lower. Steamer, yellow, 57½c. No. 2, yellow, 50¢t. No. 3, yellow, 56½c. Onts.—Demand steady, supplies moderate. Clipped, fancy, spot, 48c. No. 2 clipped, white, 452 2462c. No. 3 clipped, white, 451c. Milifeed.—Firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$22 50.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$21 75@26 00.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$21 76@22 00.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$25 00@26 00.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 50. Barley.—Feed barley, 52@60c.
Bye.—\$2.90@3.50 \$\text{P}\$ bbl, 63c \$\text{P}\$ bushel.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

950 lbs, at \$1.75\alpha 3. J. Freeman, 10 cows, av. 900 lbs, at \$1.75\alpha 3. J. Freeman, 10 cows, av. 900 lbs, at \$4\text{c}\$ 1 bull. Farmington Live Stock Company sold 150 calves, of 126 lbs, at \$6\text{c}\$ 6 sheep, lbs, at \$2\text{c}\$ c cows, \$930\overline{\text{g}}\$ 990 lbs, at \$2\text{c}\$ c; 1 cow, \$80 lbs, at \$2\text{c}\$ c; 2 cows, \$930\overline{\text{g}}\$ 990 lbs, at \$2\text{c}\$ c; 1, 900 lbs, at \$3\text{c}\$ c; 1, of 970 lbs, at \$2\text{c}\$ c. Calves at \$6\text{c}\$.

Late Arrivals.

provement. Whatever arrived was

ly by the butchers at steady prices d yesterday, and supply not at all exten-W. E. Hayden sold 20 beef cows, of 700@

RLOAD for ARM. Try vs and worn-nice clover, re for other ner manures

e for prices

rio, Canada.

. .

Poultry, Fresh Killed. Northern and Eastern— Chickens, choice roasting. Chickens, fair to good.....

Pigeons, tame. choice, p doz...
com to good, p doz...
Squabs, p doz...
Western dry packed—
Turkeys, choice hens...
choice toms...
choice mixed
old toms...
No. 2
Capons, good to choice Apons, good to choice Chickens, common to choi Fowls, good to choice... Old Cocks ots March 3, were 941 packages. Live Poultry. Game NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 50 fb. tubs only. 10, 50 fb. Lubs only.
Treamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Treamery, northern firsts.
Treamery, western firsts. Dairy, N. Y., extra. Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts... Boxes—
Extra northern creamery.
Extra dairy.
Common to good.
Trunk butter in i or i-ib prints...
Extra northern creamery.
Extra northern dairy.
Common to good

Cheese. Vt. twins, extra P b

" firsts P b
" seconds P b
Sage cheese, P b
New York twins new extra." firsts.
" " seconds." Eggs. Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz..

Eastern choice fresh.

Eastern fair to good.

Michigan fancy candled.

Vt. and N. H. choice fresh. Hebron, P bu.
New York, round white
Western,
Aroostook Green Mountains
Bermuda, P bbl.
Jersey, double head, sweet, P bbl.
Vineland, fancy sweet.

Green Vegetables. Artichokes, P bu..... Beets, new, P doz.-bunches... Beets, P bu.... Cabbage, native, P bbl.... Carrots, P bu... Beet greens, P bu. Parsnips, P bu. Lettuce, P doz. Celery Boston n Celery, Boston n Kale, P bbl.... Spinach, P bbl... Tomatoes, P fb. Peas, P crate... Cress, P doz... Cress, \$\psi\$ doz.

Cucumbers, nothouse, each.

Onions, Natives, \$\psi\$ bbl.

"York State, \$\psi\$ bbl.

"Poppers, \$\psi\$ bu box

Peppers, \$\psi\$ bu.

Egg plant, \$\psi\$ case.

Parsley, \$\psi\$ bu.

Rhubarb, \$\psi\$ b.

Radishes, \$\psi\$ doz.

Radishes, \$\psi \text{doz}\$.

Squash, Marrow, \$\psi\$ ton.

"Furban, \$\psi\$ ton.

Hubbard, \$\psi\$ ton.

String beans, so, \$\psi \text{-bbl}\$. bakt.

Turnips, flat, \$\psi\$ box.

Turnips, old yellow, \$\psi\$ bbl.

Mushrooms, native, \$\psi\$ b. Apples, common, P bbl......
Baldwin...... fancy Maine ... Greenings..... King, P bbl.... Mixed Mixed Action of the Common Action of the Comm Florida refrigerator, choice, \$\mathbb{P}\qt\cdots\delta\del Cramberries. Cape, choice dark Cape, common to Cape, P box..... on to good..... Hides and Pelts.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan Ohio

CROPS HASTRNED BY ELECTRICITY.—B. H.
R., Worcester County, Mass.: The Swedish experiments in electro culture, mentioned in last week's issue of this paper, were not tests of the effect of electric light, an idea which is already in practical use by certain American hothouse gardenera. The Swedish scientists apply the current from an electric machine directly to the soil. The plants were grown in pots. An isolated net of metal furnished with points was suspended above the pots, while the soil in the pots was connected with the ground by means of sheets of tin. In one series of pots the electricity passed from the wire net to the plants, in another series the reverse direction was observed, while a third received no current whatever. Experiments on an extensive scale with garden crops gave an increase in yield as follows: Turnips, 107.2 per cent.; potatoes, 76.2 per cent.; mangel-wurzels, 65.3 per cent.; radishes, 69.1 per cent.; parsnips. 54.5 per cent.; redishes, 59.1 per cent.; parsnips. 54.5 per cent.; leeks, 42.1 per cent., and white cabbage, 436 per cent. Strawberries subjected to the electro-culture ripened their crop in twenty six to thirty-three days, while in control plats the crop was fity-four days in maturing. It is possible that the time will eventually come when the use of electricity will be indispensable in the cultivation of various plants, like lettuce, asparagus, tomatoes, endives, cucunbers, radishes, etc., under glass in temperate climates during the winter season.

under glass in temperate climates during the COST OF FUMIGATION .- W. D., Essex County, Mass.: The scale you describe may not be San Jose. Send specimens on twigs to the State experiment station, Amherst. The fumigation reatment, as applied to small trees at the Massachusetts Experiment Station, cost about eleven cents per tree for the acid and cyanide. It was effective in killing the San Jose scale and did not injure the trees. Professor Fernald thinks

where some such system as this is that fumigation tents for trees over ten or twelve that tumigation tents for trees over ten or twelve feet high would be too expensive, and recom-mends spraying with lime, sulphur and salt for large trees. The cost of such spraying was about five cents per tree for materials.

In experiments at the Canadian central station for the prevention of grain smut, the best results were obtained by spraying the seed with a solu-tion of half pint of formalin to five gallons of water. The cost of two treatments does not exceed one cent per bushel. It was found to be an almost perfect preventive of sm

MANAGEMENT OF STEEP SLOPES. Some very good land is located on rather steep some very good land is located on rather steep slopes, but goes as pasture because the owner fears to break it up and run the chance of serious injury by washing. Such fields, when cultivated, should be covered with something all the time. Rye sown early in fall will do much to hold the soil during the season of heavy rain. The land should be been the contract where the time a series. should be kept in sod much of the time to supply vegetable matter, which makes the soil li e a sponge to take up and hold the water. Clover is a grand crop to follow a hoed crop and rye on these steep fields.

Nothing is gained by having tomatoes too forward when transplanted to the field. When ready to blossom they are old enough. Hotbed plants are better than those grown in window boxes. Sow early in March. An ounce of good boxes. Soweary in state. An ounce of good seed carefully drilled in should give plants enough for an acre. When they get too thick transplant to co'd irames. Leave the sash off on warm days. June 10 is considered a safe date, after which frost seldom occurs in central New after which frost seldom occurs in central New England. Allow one week per hundred miles North or South. The plant may be set earlier if there are old peach crates or something of the kind to put over them if frost is feared. Early varieties set early often pay big profits. In gardens, they may be set in the gaps of the early peas or potatoes, and thus serve as a second crop. Cultivate as long as the plants permitthe dwarf kinds do not need staking or mucking.

BIRDS THAT HELP.

Recent careful study with reference to the food habits of hawks and owls carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture goes to show that these birds, with but few exceptions, are the farmer's friends rather than his enemies. are the farmer's triends rather than his enemies. It appears that the good which they accomplish in the way of destroying mice, gophers, rabbits and other small mammals, along with great quantities of noxious insects, far exceeds the quantities of noxious insects, far exceeds the possible harm they do by the occasional destruction of poultry and other birds. A critical examination of the actual contents of about 2700 stomachs of these birds showed that only six of the seventy-three species found in the United states are injurious. Three of these are so rare that they need not be considered. Of the remaining three, the fish hawk is only indirectly injurious; hence but two remain to be considered. injurious; hence but two remain to be considered, viz., the sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks. sects, and only 31 per cent. poultry and game

> SELECTION IN BERRY GROWING. A very careful system of strawberry culture, acticed and described by R. M. Kellogg of Michigan, is attracting considerable attention. ants for propagation are grown in hills under he best natural conditions. They are set out in he spring and a scale card kept during the summer as to foliage, vigor, freedom from fungi, size of crown, disposition to throw out runners ing spring the plants scoring highest are allowed to fruit. As soon as blossom buds appear about one-half are removed, and when the fruit has set all the berries, except two or three on each stem, are removed, and the size, color and firmness of the ripened fruit noted. Plants showing the highest scale are allowed to make runners for the following spring planting. This method of selection is kept up each year. In the permanent bed, plants are set thirty inches apart in rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart. The runners are layered so that the plants stand about ten inches in the row, after which all runners are cut. off. It is claimed that berries thus grown are large, of an even size, bright in color and rich in flavor. The yield is also larger than by any other method tried. Frequent tillage is practiced and irrigation in dry weather.

GRAIN FOODS, GOOD AND BAD Among the hundreds of feeds ingeniously com Among the hundreds of feeds ingeniously combined from the ground grains, or containing portions of these grains left as byproducts in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, of starch, sugar and glucose, of breakfast foods or of vegetable oils, the feeder finds a wide range of puzzling compounds. Led only by his eye, touch or taste (helpful as these are to the purchaser who is guided by good understanding of principles) he would find it exceedingly difficult to make a sure selection of the feeds best suited to make a sure selection of the feeds best suited to his needs. Oat huils, corn cobs, coffee huils, cottonseed huils and other materials are very skillfully used as adulterants, so that in some feeds now for sale in this State the percentage of fibre is so great that nearly all the energy represented in the food must be used to masticate the material and pass it through the animal's body. Of corn and oat feeds on the market at least 'ten brands examined by the New York station contained from ten to nearly sixteen per cent. of fibre; while a mixture of equal parts of corn and oats should contain less than six per cent. Good oats normally contain less than ten per cent. of fibre, while several oat feeds examined contained from twenty-two to twenty-nine per cent. and while several oat feeds examined contained from twenty-two to twenty-nine per cent. and sold for from \$20 to \$30 or more a ton. Prices of feeds of equal value also vary remarkably in markets lying side by side. One dealer in New York sells a certain brand for \$30 a ton, another dealer in the same city asks \$40. Good builetins for those who feel the need of studying the subject are Nos. 217 of the station at Geneva, N. Y., and 85 of the station at Amherst, Mass. Some of the new feeds are uesirable, and some are decided frauds. Fortunately the States are investigating so closely and testing so many samples that it is possible to size up the various products at pretty nearly their true feeding value.

Dairyman Jones of Chelsen, Vt., states that he milked last year eight cows, of which three were heifers. After saving out milk for three families he sent the balance to the Orange Councy creamery, and from Jan. 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1903, received for it dealer.

quence as seed; a detriment rather than otherwise. For if they germinate at all, they would make a small, imperfect growth. The screened grain will be plump and fully developed, not requiring as much per acre as of ordinary seed. 'I he plants grown from such seed will possess greater vitality and make a much more vigorous and uniform growth of straw, while the

getting new varieties for a change.

be profitable returns at harvest time. Farmers are having much difficulty in getting pure, clean seeds of the different kinds of grasses, including the clover. This is a very important matter, as but a com-paratively small amount of these seeds is now produced on the farm. It is being found that several most undesirable kinds of weeds and plants have been brought into different parts of the country from the grass

There should be some guarantee that the seeds are true to name and free from the seeds of weeds. It will cost more for the growers of these seeds to keep them free growers of these seeds to keep them free from these foul seeds, and, of course, the prices for such would be higher than for grow, seeds that yield and seeds that don't yield; that to which no such attention had been paid. But farmers would much better give this extra price than make use of impure grades, even if they were to be had for

nothing.

It is the worst kind of policy to make use of impure or inferior seeds of any or all descriptions. It will be well to remember that the best are none too good, and that all reasonable efforts to obtain the best will usually be attended with satisfactory results. Now is the time to attend to this business, if not already done, so that when the time for seeding arrives, all things will be in readiness for Franklin County, Vt.

All things considered after years of city life, and nearly a decade of farm life, I am in favor of the farm. There are overworked, over-burdened and heart-sick farm homes, but it is a condition not peculiar to the farm. If the farmer has cows to milk, stables to clean, wood to chop, he also has flour in the barrel, meat and potatoes in the cellar, and no worry for shelter or fuel to keep them warm. They can have all this, and yet handle little money.

On the other hand, in the city he has to pay money for rent, for meat, milk, eggs. butter and fuel, that, if it does not entirely consume the salary, makes a big hole in it and if sickness comes the salary stops, but the needs demand cash just the same.

If sickness comes on the farm, some stock, some grain, some hay, chickens, eggs, butter or milk can be sold, and no one need suffer The home folks can go on with the work and the income is not stopped. You may be lazy or shiftless. The farm is the best place for you. You can fish a little, or hunt a little; pick up some down wood for fuel; for clothes, one pair of overalls lasts a long time with little exercise, and you can be pretty comfortable. Then you are away from everybody, and your rent don't amount to much, and your shiftlessness don't bother

hustling man, the farmer can have it all He has the money-making herd of cows, the fine, high-priced horses. He finds money in MRS. M. A. CUMMINGS. Rush City, Minn.

This town is situated on the eastern

Formerly raising of horses and sheep was a large industry here, but within the last few years there has been a marked change. Farmers are now devoting their attention more to cattle raising and making milk. At the present price of beef there is no doubt but it can be raised here at a profit. The milk is largely made into butter at the farm. A few send milk to the creamery. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages, and each method claims the largest profit. W. N. Luce of Chelsea milks six cows. After furnishing his family with milk and butter, and one other family with milk, he sends the balance of the milk to

Spring is approaching, and no doubt son of your farmer readers are seriously thinking of giving up the farm and moving off to the city to pass the rest of their life in ease and retirement. Now don't you do it, be-

in the town is in no wise likely to give him happiness, and is quite likely to hasten the end. Better stay on the old farm.

New York. F. H. Dow.

The early bird catches the worm. The early chicken also commands the top price.

pursued, the different kinds of grain should be kept well up in productiveness and quality, and may prove as satisfactory as

But get good seed in some way, and then with other conditions equal, there should

seeds sown, and are making much trouble for the farmers.

Favoring the Farm.

your neighbors—which is a blessing.
But to the educated, enterprising and

Farm Notes from Vermont.

ascent of the Green Mountains. A branch of White river runs through the town. It is a fine agricultural section, land is free from stone, strong and productive. While there are many fine farms here that are well cultivated and are paying their owners well, there are many that are neglected. In such cases the children as they became of age went to the cities, while the parents have grown old, leaving the farm sadly neg-

Orange County Creamery. From January, 1902, to January, 1903, they paid him \$486.88, an average of \$81.411 per cow. Tunbridge, Vt.

cause it frequently works disastrously.

The man who has spent a long term of years in active service on the farm is best off if he continues there the rest of his life. The change from the farm to the inactivity

A Fertilizer is Cheap or

not according to what you pay for it, but according to what it pays you in the way of largely increased yield; therefore, every farmer should use

Bradley's Fertilizers

as they absolutely give the biggest results. That's history. No one having once used Bradley's will ever use any other brand. Bradley's is the standard; no others approach Bradley's in results.

> EUROTAS MORTON & SON, No. Hatfield, Mass., harvested over 600 bushels of onions per acre by the judicious use of BRADLEYS

The yield is the test. Bradley's gives the best yield. DON'T EXPERIMENT with cheap substitutes. Get Bradley's of local agents. If you cannot, write us. Send for our free Catalogue.

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JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corporation, 51 No. Market St., Boston, Mass.

The Kind of Seeds that Yields.

and a little thought given now to the selection of seed you'll need, will be found at harvest time to have been well spent if you select the world-famed Ferry's Seeds—the kind that always yields. For nearly half a century Ferry's Needs have been known and sown wherever good crops are grown, until farmer and gardener alike, hav learned to depend upon their wonderfully reliable growing and yielding qualities, year after year The Seed Annual which is sent free, postpaid will be found unusually interesting and instructive. Write for it today. Address D. M. Ferry &

.... I do not trust to luck, he said: To thus accuse me is unjust, I never can be thus misled; I have no luck to which to trust.



FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or

ORTHERN-GROWN Seed Potatoes—Pure, sound and vigorous at low prices. Illustrated catalog. Sixty popular varieties FREE. A. G. ALDRIDGE, Fishers, N. Y.

OR SALE—White Bonanza Seed Oats. Seventy bushels per acre, ordinary cultivation, no wild mustard. I. D. Cook, South Byron, N. Y.

FEW first-class Managers and Foremen. Open at once. Best of references. No charges to employers. Save time by writing. The SC/ENCE AGENCY, Durham, N. H.

OR SALE—Farm, 100 acres, cheap. G. FISKE, Dur ham, Ct. OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare, a winner bred in winning lines. Runs haif in .50. Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.

OR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD, Van Wert, O.

WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.

OR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will sel cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O. OR SALE—One good jack and two jennets. Addres

OR SALE OR TRADF—An English Shire stallion coming three years old; a good one. W. H. JONES, Quimby, Ia., R. D. No. 1.

WANTED—A fast pacer for the free-for-all class must be able to go three times in 2.06 or 2.07. Ad dress EARNEST MADDOX, Ellensburg, Wash.

FOR SALE—Stallion, sire of one 2.12 performer and four others better than 2.30. Took him on a debt. Will sell cheap. GEORGE SPURRIER, Morristown, nd.

FOR SALE—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with ex-treme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first-class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind.

AT STUD—Fee \$10; Bob Jingo: bre@ding cannot improved. MARTIN HUNTER-Croton Kenne New Castle, Pa.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of BERNAHRT DINE WILHEMINE STECKER, also called MINNA STECKER, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

DINE WILHEMINE STECKER, also called MINNA STECKER, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Carl Diedrich Christian Stecker, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the torenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is bereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHABLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

8. H. FOLSOM, Register.

SIMPLEX CALF FEEDER

The only practical Calf Feeder. The only sensible method of raising calves. No more "teaching the calf to drink." Promotes digestion. Prevents scours. Adds to the value of the calf, whether intended for the dairy or for veal. Price of Feeder, \$1.50, postpaid. Agents wanted. Booklet free. Mention this paper.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CORA B. RING, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Alma L. Poore of Somerville, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same should have be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuserts PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this third day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the beirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of ELIZABETH SANDERSON WHITE, late of Weston, in said County, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to will be a said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Henry J. White, of Westers in the said deceased, to Henry J. White. on the estate of said deceased, to Henry J. White, of Weston, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same cause, if any you have, why the be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three. S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law and all other persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM R. SUTHER-LAND, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, Ernest L. Snowman, administration, trator of the estate—will—not already administered of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell at public auction the whole of a parcel of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and the amount due the widow of said deceased under the provisions of Section 3 of Chapter 140 of the Revised Laws:
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the foremoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this

allowed.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this second day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN H. MAXWELL, late of Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, Anna S. Maxwell appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Cumberland, in the State of Maine, has presented to said Court her petition representing that as such administratrix she is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit: A deposit of \$404.27, and interest, in the Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank, and praving that she may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as she shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate of the state of the probate of Countrees.

estate.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

any you have, why she same should have granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Plouchman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McInter, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

CROCHETED BEDROOM SLIPPERS. Materials: Two skeins Germantown yarn color preferred, or two col used, one for the foundation and the other for the border. In this case use one and one-half skeins for foundation and one-half skein for border, a bone hook as fine as can be used without splitting the yarn, two yards ribbon and a pair of lamb's-wool

Chain 16 stitches, using the 16th stitch to

1st row-Do 1 double in each of the 15 stitches, turn (double crochet is insert hook in stitch, draw yarn through, then ribbed effect.

2d row-Work 1 double in each of first 7 stitches, 2 double in eighth stitch, and 1 double in each of the next 7 stitches, taking adaptation of means to an end we quote up back loop of stitch in order to make it further, as follows: ribbed; turn. Be careful not to drop a stitch at the end.

double in eighth stitch, I double in each niture removed and windows open, it is posof next 8, and so continue increasing 1 sible to convert a dirty room into a place in stitch in middle of each row until you have which clean surgery can be done. Boil the 37 rows, or 181 ribs. Then crochet back and forth on 15 stitches to form the side of slip- ments, cotton, gauze and suture and ligature pers until you have 21 rows, or 10h ribs. material. Water previously boiled is poured Then increase 1 stitch in each rib (or every 2 rows) by making an extra stitch in the first stitch of the rib on the side which the usual way, and the operating table, imcomes up on the ankle (keep the bottom part straight, as that is sewed on to the sole) or making 16 stitches in the twenty-second and twenty-third rows, 17 stitches in twentyfourth and twenty-fifth rows, etc., increasing for 9 ribs or 18 rows.

There should be 24 stitches in this last rib. Then make the next rib of 24 stitches, the next of 23 stitches, and continue to decrease 1 stitch at beginning of each rib, until you have but 15 stitches left. Then crochet back and forth on these 15 stitches rials are covered by sterile towels. The for 20 rows, or 10 ribs, to correspond with the other side of slipper. Break off the tion should not exceed two hours, and in yarn and sew to side of slipper.

Border-Commence where the side joins the front. Draw the yarn through the edge in half this time. Under these apparently and crochet 4 chain for the first double, then adverse circumstances the writer has re-1 double and catch between the ribs, 1 peatedly opened up the shoulder, knee and chain, then I double and catch between the ankle joints, the skull cavity, and the abnext rib; repeat all around and finish with domen without a single instance of infeca simple shell border. Run narrow elasti tion. through the holes and put a bow of ribbon EVA M. NILES. on the instep.

How Not to Be Nervous.

H. T. Patrick says, if you wish never to be nervous, live with reason, have a purpose in life and work for it, play joyously, strive not for the unattainable, never regret the unalterable, be not annoyed by trifles. aim to attain neither great knowledge nor great riches, but unlimited commonsense, be not self-centred, but love the good and thy neighbor as thyself. The time to start ch an ideal life is in early childhood. Two capital errors in the training of children are deplored by the author: (1) Leading children into pleasures and duties beyond their years and (2) magnifying their importance in the family and in society. It is quite as dangerous to give to children the pleasures of adults as to require of them the labors of the mature.

Sensations in Drowning.

James A. Lowson describes his experience when dragged under water with a foundered ship. He struck out to reach the surface, but only went further down. This exertion was a serious waste of breath, and after what appeared to be ten or fifteen seconds the effort of inspiration could no longer be restrained, and pressure on the chest began to develop. The most striking thing to be remembered was the great pain in the n and inspiration; he were in a vice which was gradually being serewed up tight, until it felt as if the sternum and spinal column must break. The "gulping" process be came more frequent for about ten efforts. and hope was then extinguished. The pressure after these gulps seemed unbearable, but gradually the pain seemed to ease up as the carbolic acid was accumulating in the blood. At the same time the efforts at inspiration, with their accompanying gulps of water, occurred at longer and longer in tervals. The writer's mental condition was then such that he appeared to be in a pleasant dream, but still had enough will power to think of friends at home, etc. fore finally losing consciousness the chest pain had completely disappeared, and sensation was actually pleasant. Consciousness returned, he found himself on the surface of the water (probably from the action of the life-belt), and finally managed to reach shore. His after-experiences are fully described. He hopes that death by drowning will not again be described as a pleasant death.-Edinburgh Medical Journal.

Surgery in Rural Districts.

In this city, with numerous hospitals, surgical assistants, trained nurses, and all the armamentarium which the modern hospital affords, we are prone to assume that only with such conveniences can clean surgery be done: in fact, that no surgery is being done save in well-appointed places. That the facilities which hospitals and trained assistants afford give us the desirable condition no one will, of course, gainsay; but that they are absolutely essential to aseptic surgery will be disputed, and correctly, by many country doctors. We forget that many parts of our country are far removed from any of the conveniences deemed necessary for successful surgical work. What shall the country physician do, called as he often is, into re mote districts to find a patient desperately ill from an affliction demanding surgical interference? Distance, time, poverty and prejudice on the part of the patient dispel tinguish it from dinner are not many. all thoughts of a hospital. Illustrative of the difficulties met and the success achieved. a few words quoted from a Southern practitioner of known veracity may not prove

amiss. He says: In modern surgery the first step in any

HEAR ACHE Ache all over. Throat sore, Eyes

with chills; this is La Grippe. Painkiller

and Nose running, slight cough

fore going to bed, will break it up if taken in time. There is only one Painkiller, "PERRY DAVIS"

operation is, of course, asepsis. With abundance of trained assistants and a small brigade of nurses, in a well-appointed hospital it is a simple matter to be clean. But in the country, in a small farmhouse or cabin, with only surface water and kitchen utensils on have taken time and thought often dense of money, and thought often dill the place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments more attractive and place of money, and there are perhaps no entertainments are perhaps no entertainments. gade of nurses, in a well-appointed hospital it is a simple matter to be clean. But in the country, in a small farmhouse or cabin, with the one hand, and rags, dirt, cobwebs, and a desperately ill patient on the other, what would our city surgeon and his trained as-sistants do? One would be safe in saying he would be more confused and less able to apply his presumably more extensive knowledge than his country brother, who has never had the pleasure of hospital facilities nor trained help, but has invariably had to depend on such facilities as his own ingenuity could devise, and with the help of those who, perhaps, have never before seen ar operation. But even under these adverse through 2 stitches on hook). Always circumstances we can do clean and successwork into back part of stitch to form a ful surgery, and it is being done daily by the bright, active, country doctors, and

many lives are being saved. Concerning his method of preparation and

walls with soap and water, then a strong 3d row—One double in each of first 7, 2 carbolic or corrosive solution, with all furnecessary sheets, towels, basins, instruwhile hot into clean jugs or pitche allowed to cool The hands are sterilized in provised by placing a door, shutter or wide board on barrels, chairs or benches, is covered with boiled wet sheets. Small tables, benches or chairs are likewise covered and serve as a place for in-struments, dressings, etc. The patient is shaved and scrubbed in the usual way, placed upon the operating table and the field of operation surrounded by boiled, though wet, towels or sheets. The instruments, dressings, ligature and suture matevery urgent cases, and with intelligent thought untrained assistance may be done

> When we remember that such practical and successful work is being done, especially in the sparsely settled portions of country, by scores of bright, careful and energetic men, it should divest us of some of our preconceived ideas about the absolute necessity for hospital facilities in doing successful aseptic surgical work. Hospital conveniences are necessary for the refine-ments of surgery; but for practical, urgent and life-saving surgery their necessity has not yet become absolute. The country doctor yet plays an important role in surgical work, and it is not probable that this will become less in the future. It is often quoted of the elder Gross that he always felt like taking off his hat in the presence of the country doctor-the broadest, most resourceful and most useful of medical men.-American Medicine.

> > Loneliness.

Many persons in the midst of large families are afflicted with a loneliness which robs life of much of the enjoyment it ought to supply. Although surrounded and in constant touch with other members of the family, they are as isolated as if living alone. ometimes this may be their own fault or choice, since they may prefer to live their lives largely to themselves, and do not offer others opportunities to share in their pleasures or pursuits. These do not need pity, as they follow their own chest, which increased at every effort of choice. But there are others who and for each eight oysters take one tableed as crave sympathy; who cannot enjoy anyspoonful of horse-radish, one teaspoonful of thing alone, who are so constituted that the keenest pleasures of life do not come to them except in companionship with others. Unhappy beyond expression are such persons if members of familles where there is no response to their desire for companionship. It often happens that mothers who have cut themselves off from all outside interests in devotion to their families find them selves left out of the lives of their husbands and children. Many fathers toil on from year to year for the support of their families with no sympathetic companionship in their mes, to share their burdens by intelligent interest in their cares. Many lives are clouded because in the family circle no one is found to participate in their pleasures and trials. Happy are the families where there is an interest in the affairs of every member. Where all join in common sympathy sorrows are lightened and pleasures are multiplied.-The Watchman.

When Giving Luncheons.

"Suggestions for Entertaining" was the subject of a recent lecture by Miss Helen Louise Johnson at the Brooklyn Institute, this being the concluding lecture of the series. More actual cooking than usual illustrated the talk, which began with the question of table setting.

'For luncheon," said Miss Johnson, "a cloth is not used if the table top is such as to permit its omission. This is, however, a matter of taste, not a rule. In caring for polished top, it is the rubbing and not (5) The ordinary secretion of the mucous what is put on it that does the best work in keeping it in good condition. A polished table top should be frequently rubbed hard with a soft cloth, moistened with a pure oil pared furniture polish, for usually this is made to give a polish without the necessity of rubbing. The table should have what is called a hand polish, for this will wash and character of the bacteria. (8) Colds without spoiling, and does not easily stain or become defaced by the heat of dishes, while constant rubbing makes it more attractive.

"The rules for luncheon serving that dis Luncheon is usually a woman's meal, which is perhaps the reason for lighter dishes. The table setting is the same, except at luncheon bread and butter plates are adnissible. The dishes should be so well cooked as not to need additional seasoning and unless there are hot rolls to be served butter seems unnecessary. These plates, however, are small, and are used for the

breads and the hors d'œuvres. "At luncheon, but not at dinner, the soup is served in cups, and, except for bouillon or child attend school from the age of six up clam broth, the soups are cream or those to fourteen. Parents are compelled to pay thickened, not clear soups. Roasts are sel- a fine in court if their children are abse dom served, small meats being used, or from school without good cause, and the

nishing of dishes for a formal affair than for her own familiy. Nothing more quickly betrays the good cook than the manner in which she serves her dishes. Nor is it necessary to live in an extravagant manner to have things properly, even daintily, be more careful of the preparation and gar-nishing of dishes for a formal affair than for her own familiy. Nothing more quickly ers are men almost without exception.

pense.
"It is little things which count; the toast cut in strips or triangles, instead of being left in unwieldy pieces; the clear soup, absolutely clear and sparkling; the thick soup, smooth and creamy looking; the meats hot and the vegetables cooked so as to retain their shape and color. It is the put-ting of the food on suitable dishes, not a little roast on a large platter, or worse, for the carver, a big turkey on a small plate. Larding is a garnish and serves also the purpose of making the meat more tasty. But large, thick lardons carelessly put in do not add to the appearance of any meat.
"In buying pork for lardons remember

that it is the part nearest the skin that is required, and do not let your butcher cut you a thick piece, but insist upon having the half-pound in a long, thin strip, so your By carefully scrubbing the floor and lardons may behave properly. Sauces add much to the appearance of the dish if the article itself be garnished with the sauce and not swimming in it. The small vegetables, such as peas, beans, carrots cut in pieces, turnips and purees of vegetables may be used as a garnish with the meat. but it is a mistake to serve cauliflower, macaroni, brussels sprouts or asparagus as a garnish. Rice is used as a border for ed meats and vegetables, and nothing looks better than a garnish of green things, order to garnish prettily. Wilted vegetables never make a proper garnish, but lettuce, celery, cress and parsley should be well washed, kept crisp and green.

Cola aishes lend themselves more readily to garnishing than hot. For cold meats aspic jelly is always acceptable and easily prepared; for beef or chicken, extracts may be used, seasoned and cleared and stiffene with gelatine. With fish, boiled or fried potatoes usually make a good garnish, and parsley with lemon. For a boiled fish, hardboiled eggs, cut and used properly, are a pretty garnish, as they are for moulded spinach. One of the points of serving and garnishing to be remembered or emphasized is that it is not art to disguise a dish so that it is unrecognizable. Fish should be fish and meat meat, and the guests should be able to know what is being served them. For luncheons, the timbale dishes, small individual casseroles, etc., are used so much, and yet some people do not have them. Bread and fontage cups may, as a rule, be used in their place, and the fontage cups are not hard to make.

"In planning a luncheon the general order of dishes is as follows: For the first course may be served fruits, cocktails (oyster, clam or fruit), canapes, raw oyscourse, includes shellfish. A meat or vegetable entree may follow, after which the meat and vegetables, and an entree may occur here. Then comes punches or fruit, or hot cheese dishes, followed by the game and the salad, and cheeses may be served after the dessert, if not served as a hot course. Coffee follows. I have omitted giving the luncheon or dinner outline in detail

for obvious reasons.
"Fruit is used in so many ways, and no other dish is more attractive than a properly arranged salpicon. This may be served in cups made of grape fruit or orange skins, or in glasses, or on glass plates. At this time of year mixtures of oranges, shaddocks, bananas, maraschino cherries and such available fruits are naturally most used. In the spring the mixture of currants and raspberries, with a syrup flavored with orange and lemon juice and then cooled, is most

appetizing.
"Oyster cocktails are usually welcome, tarragon vinegar, one tablespoonful of tomato catsup and one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one teaspoonful of emon juice, four drops of pepper sauce and oysters, fill the glasses and let the mixture stand until thoroughly chilled and blended before serving. Chili sauce and some of the oyster or clam liquor, for this recipe is the ame as for clam cocktails, may be used."-New York Tribune.

The Modern Aspect of Common Colds. J. Zahorsky believes that colds are due to pathogenic micro-organisms and are con agious. He presents in support of his views the following propositions: (1) Colds run a more or less definite course. If colds were merely reflex congestions, these should terminate soon after the excitant eased. As a matter of fact, colds last from three to even days, in spite of our therapy. (2) The inflammation begins at one point and spreads up and down the respiratory tract. This is a common observation, and very much resembles the dermatitides of infections origin; e. g., erysipelas. (3) Colds are accompanied by fever and general symptoms. This is especially true among infants. These general symptoms are usually proportional to the extent of the local inflammation. (4) Microscopically. as well as macroscopically, inflammatory changes are found in the mucous membrane. membrane is soon replaced by a discharge more or less purulent. (6) Specific microorganisms have been isolated from these secretions. Among these, the bacillus influ enzæ, diplococcus lanceolatus, Friedlander's bacillus, streptococcus, etc., have been demonstrated. (7) The varying clinical picture of colds speaks for a variety in the virulence are contagious. It is hard to conceive how this clinical fact, so easily demonstrable, has received so little attention in the literature of the past. In schools, asylums and hospitals this fact is very clearly shown almost annually. In family practice, too the development of one case after another in spite of care is a very common observa-tion. (9) A relative immunity follows each attack. Were colds merely reflex conges tions, these congestions should appear after each exposure. But after an attack the individual will be free from a cold for some time.

School Children in Germany.

In Germany the law requires that every hose which may be cooked and served in child must make up the time lost by just individual portions.

"It does not seem to me that one should as he has been absent. Children are

eleven and from two to four. These hours are shortened for the younger children. On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons the schools are closed. What seems strange to us is that all studying is done out of school. A class not having a recitation, therefore, is sent home, and so it happens that few children are all of the six hours a day in school, as the above hours would seem to indicate. The very little ones, for instance, may be in school from eight to nine, from eleven to twelve, and from two to three, the intervening time being spent at home in play or study. In consequence of this out-of-school study, all books, pencils and stationery are taken home at the close of the morning and afternoon sessions. This has given rise to the use of knapsacks by both girls and boys. These knapsacks are made of leather, either dressed or with the hair on.

If a boy intends to carry his education beyond that afforded by the grammar school, he is expected to enter the high school at the age of nine or ten years, where his to wer school studies are continued and languages are commenced in a simple way. Citel in like waters the substant of the crust, then shred or "puil" the bread lightly apart with a silver fork with dull tines. To ast it in the lower oven on all sides, or else rebake it in the regular oven in a brisk heat. The bread must be cooked this second time just when needed for eatirg, and then, either hot or cooled, it is delicious.

For a harlequin custart, the formula is one plut of milk, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, and a cupful of lemon juice, salt and pepper, and cabet the mixture thickens, stirring constantly the mixture thickens, stirrin

guages are commenced in a simple way. Girls in like manner go to a higher scho The studies pursued in German schools are much the same as in our own.

If I were asked what is the favorite musement of German children, I should answer taking long walks into the country. The love of nature seems to be born with most of them. Besides, they are sturdy young folks, and are perfectly willing to put up with inconveniences. For these reasons they are just the people to enjoy walksuch as parsley, lettuce, cress or celery tops.

One really should have an eye for color in in childhood is kept up during life. When ing in the country, and the practice begun the children go on these long walks, they often carry, what we should call a botanical box (that is, a tin box about a foot and a half long, with rounded edges, and a lid on hinges), slung over the shoulder by a strap.

Domestic Hints. MAPLE SUGAR FROSTING.

Add one cup of sweet cream to two cups of olled maple sugar; boil slowly until it will thread from a spoon, about three-quarters of an hour. Then let it get about half cool, stir in half a cup of chopped English walnut meats, beat until it

nes creamy, then spread it over the cake.

CHOP SURY. For six persons. One pound of water chestnuts; two pounds of bean sprouts, which can be protwo pounds of bean sprouts, which can be pro-cured at any Chinese vegetable stand. While shopping, buy a quarter's worth of gee yore, a Chinese sauce made only in China, and which enters into nearly all Oriental meat dishes. It is a brown-looking liquid with a peculiar flavor and can be purchased of any Chinese dealer. The water chestnuts must be shaved thin; add a little sliged celery one small only chonges half a sliced celery, one small onion chopped, half a dozen mushrooms; cut young chicken into small pieces. Have a kettle with peanut oil (in same quantity as lard would be used), into this place the vegetables and chicken all together. Let fry until tender, stirring often to prevent burning. Just before taking off add the bean sprouts, (oyster, clam or fruit), canapes, raw oysters or clams. The soup follows, and the third course may be of eggs or fish, which of the liquor, add a little flour to thicken; salt to taste. Just at the last add a teaspoonful of the brown sauce. Pour all over the chop suey, stir together and serve.—Good Housekeen

CASTELLANE PUDDING. Prepare a fine puree of chestnuts, the same a for bavarois with chestnuts; also prepare an English vanilla cream, with eight egg yolks, a quart of milk, four ounces of sugar and half a split vanilla bean. As soon as the cream is done stir it into the puree of chestnuts, also two ounces of dissolved gelatine; pass the whole through a fine wire sieve into a vessel and place it on the ice to get cold, working it well until it begins to stiffen. Prepare a salpicon of chestnuts and can-died pineapple cut in three-sixteenths inch dice, cherries (demi-sucre) cut in four, and macaroons also cut in four; pour a little maraschino over. Incrust a timble mould on ice, pour into it a layer Incrust a timble mould on ice, pour into it a layer of the preparation, then the fruits, and continue to alternate until the mould is full. Just when ready to serve dip the mould quickly into hot water and invert the pudding on a cold dish and pour over a syrup made of chestnuts with vanilla flavoring, into which has been added a few chestnuts cut in dice. Serve some of this syrup apart.

SCALLOPS EN HUILE (CHAFING-DISH). re olive oil, salt, a dash of cayenne, six drops of celery extract and a dessertspoonful of lemon juice. Put half a pint of scallops in water at the boiling point (do not let it boil) for five minutes; a pinch of salt. Mix well, add the small in a napkin. When the oil is very hot add the

callops and fry quickly. VEAL HASH. Put one tablespoonful of butter and two table spoonfuls of chopped onion over the fire; let this cook for five minutes; add one tablespoonful of flour and stir and cook a few minutes longer then add one pint of fine chopped veal; one pint of chopped boiled potatoes, sait and pepper and one cup of stock. Let simmer for ten minute and serve on slices or buttered toast.

PEPPERMINT DROPS. Two cups of granulated sugar, half a cup of cold water, a tiny pinch of cream of tartar. Boil ten minutes without stirring, let the sugar melt ly that it may not burn. Add eight dro ed from the stove beat with an egg-beater until it falls in long drops, when drop quickly or paraffine paper.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Naphtha cleans gloves as thoroughly as ben zine, and without the offensive odor of that chemi cal. About a quarter of a cupful is all that is take fresh for the other glove than to try to do he pair together. Dip the glove in the naphths 'sozzle" it around and squeeze it gently till it appears to be clean in the parts most exposed to all over. This will remove the last particles of dirt as proved by the soil on the cloth. This process completed, hang over a chair back to dry. Every one using naphtha or benzine must be ed against using either by a light or fire. An experienced flower grower, who has her plants not only on the several windowsills of her apartment, but scattered through the room on tables and stands, says she has found that a quare of glass makes the most effective sup for a flower pot or jardiniere. If pla woodwork itself, or on a centrepiece, the pot is sure to make a bad spot. The glass saves the polished wood or bit of embroidery, at the same time not concealing them.

One housewife says that wiping a carpet with a oth wrung out in warm water and ammonia, in thich a tablespoonful of kerosene has been which a tablespoonful of kerosene has been mixed, cleans and brightens the colors wonder-

For orange souffle, make a syrup of two cup fuls of sugar and one cupful of water. When the syrup spins a thread, add two cupfuls of orange juice and the juice of one lemon. Scald orange juice and the juice of one lemon. Scald one cupful of cream, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, cook for one minute, take from the fire and cool. Mix with the syrup, and when thoroughly cold add one cupful of cream, whipped stiff. Flavor half a teaspoonful of vanilla, color delicately and freeze. Serve in glasses.

Bead chains are so popular these days that a bright suggestion for keeping them will be wel comed by many. String them on the finest fiddle strings, instead of silk thread, and they will stand usual amount of wear and tear before

For favors and prizes the bonbon boxes in the shape of fruits and vegetables are very much used. They cost from fifteen cents to \$1 or more.

For a harlequin custard, the formula is one pint of milk, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, three eggs, one-half saltspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, two teaspoonfuls of constarch, one-fourth of a square of chocolate, three teaspoonfuls of cocoa, one-half cupful of chopped nuts and one-half cupful of chopped chopped nuts and one-nair cupius of candied fruits. Cream together the sugar, eggs and cornstarch. Heat the milk in a double boiler. Blend the cocoa and chocolate in a little of the hot milk. Stir in the egg and sugar mixtu the chocolate and cocoa. Add the nuts and fruit and cook until the custard thickens. Remove from the fire and stir in the vanilla and salt.

Do not clean plate-glass mirrors with soap and Alcohol and water is safe, but unless the mirror Alcohol and water is safe, but unless the mirror is actually dirty, rubbing with a soft cloth cleaness it perfectly. It is best not to use soap on table glass, much of which is rather soft and easily scratched. For this reason avoid the many patent polishing powders and cloths advertised to give a high polish to good glass.

If teapots or coffeepots become discolored on the inside, boil in a strong solution of borax for fifteen or twenty minutes. Borax is excellent for cleansing discolored tinware of any kind.

To prevent silver from tarnishing, place a few lumps of camphor in the box or drawer containing the silver articles; this will neutralize to son extent the gases which turn silver dark. If silver is to be stored for some length of time, it should be cleaned thoroughly and placed in cotton flannel bags that can be closed tightly at the top. Then these bags should be wrapped in paraffine paper, or, still better, in beeswaxed paper. To make the latter (it cannot be bought) take ordi-nary manilla paper and lay it on a smooth surface covered by a white cloth. Shave the beeswax thickly over the paper and then pass a hot iron over the paper, when the wax will be melted right into the paper.

fashion Dotes.

. Light gray English friezes and zibelines in soft sable brown or hunter's green are among the spring fabries used for Norfolk walking suits and traveling costumes.

e⁸. The silk petticoats at the importing houses show combinations of black and white silk and lace flouncings, velvet and satin ribbons arranged in many novel ways, or ruches, silk gimps and plisse frills. The upper portion of the newest French models is made of softer silk than the deep flounce or series of ruffles that decorate it. . Besides entire gowns or blouse waists of very open-patterned antique lace, there are for next spring dresses of silk voile, crepe de chine, satin-faced peau de Sappho, Muscovite silk, etc., decorated with very wide insertion bands of this fine linen lace, and also showing elaborate medallions and applique designs on the skirt flounce, bodice and flowing sleeves.

.º. Coarse-meshed, basket-woven linens will be sed for day dresses for the summer. Besides the plain white, cream and delicately colored linens, there are pin-dot, striped, barred, two-toned and bourette weaves, and those showing a diagonal twill in color, with hairlines in white or ecru, with often an introduction of black in the

. Strings of beads, plain or dotted with real gems, worn as an ornament or attached to coin nurses, shopping tablets, eyeglasses, mouchoir opping tablets, eyeglasses, mou bonbon boxes, will be more than bags or little of cut steel and jet, or silver and onyx au- will to consecrate their lives anew in

ed, shot, dotted, striped, taffetas brilliant, taffetas dentelle, soyeuse, etc.—is a leader amo ble spring and summer silks. In the list of linings used on gowns and coats of these hand some textiles are velvet and silk cord appliques, silk gimps, in graduated width, decorated strappings, and perforated taffeta embroideries. The Lyons-woven taffetas brilliant (or taffetas "eblouissant") has a high lustre and is a dainty and beautiful textile in pure white

. Cronstadt, Baltique and Rhone are the s given to new water-blue shades in spring woolens, foulard silks and satins, ribbons, etc. woolens, foulard sliks and satins, ribbons, etc. Besides the favorite stem and reseda greens, there are also pale artistic shades in sage, asparagus, undine, gazon (or turf), bourgeon, the color of the first green shoots or buds; and also deeper moss and laurel greens. A dark steel color is called fer forge, or wrought iron, much like the fashionable gun-metal gray, and cuirasse is another metallic shade like that of fine. is another metallic shade like that of fine

. A feature of the latest ribbons is a tiny lack filet through all combinations of colors, as a cream gauze ribbon with narrow stripes of pink of black. Black silk French knots or tiny satin dots, as small as those of point d'esprit, are on ribbons in black, red and blue, and also on those of the lightest color.

.. The fluffy boa will take the place of the fu • The numy boa win take the place of the fur-neck scarf at Easter time. The importing and fancy dry goods houses are already displaying many styles with short three-quarter and extra long ends in white, black and white, gray or oream combined with delicate rose mauve, and other soft pastel shades, and also in solid black. More durable are the double and triple Directoire shoulder capes, circular in form, and finished as preferred with a high flaring collar or ished as preferred with a high flaring collar or one in turn-down military fashion. These peler-ines or shoulder capes are made either as an in-dependent garment or to match the costume, and among the fabrics used in their construction are kersey velours, melton, broadcloth, zibeline, peau de soie, Muscovite silk and century cloth. Sold as a moire or brocade-lined spring wrap they are rather expensive for so small a garment, but a dressmaker experienced in simple tailor finish-ing can easily make one of them in hair a day, and paper models of them can be obtained at any as a moire or brocade-lined spring wrap they are of the designing houses of the city.

•°• Among the spring and summer styles in French millinery will be brought out some pict-ure models—broad-brimmed, low-crowned Shep-herdess, Puritan and Maud Muller shapes— Directors Described with the shapes er styles in Directoire, Devonshire, early Victorian, and other quaint replicas, with the soft graceful effect of drooping plumes, delicate laces and the becoming addition of draperies of tulle or chiffon by way of trimming.—New York Evening Post.

life," and it is the spirit who would carry out the no into active aid and tender, I to all humanity.

The Brunswick, Boston.

Our Lady Readers will Recognize This Picture.



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The soap their mothers used to deligh raising. Dobbins' Electric is the same

DOBBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO. Sole Manufacturers. Philadelphia

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget. 'The Roly Supper is kept, indeed, In whatso we share with another's need: For the gift without the giver is bare.

"In many climes, without avail, Thou hast spent thy life for the Holy Grail; Behold, it is here,—the Cup which thou Did'st fill at the streamlet for me but now This crust is my body broken for thee,
This water his blood that died on the tree.

"Do thy duty; that is best.

"The letter killeth, but it is the spirit that givetn life."

Are the offices of the church-even the most sacred of all, the Holy Communion, to be regarded as helps toward life.—toward living the higher life of love and peace and good-will; or is life to be regarded as made for the offices of the church This week we enter on the thoughtful season of Lent,-a period that should be, each year, increasingly rich in its aid to the life of the spirit; and it may not impossibly suggest anew to each follower of the Divine Master the question as to best meaning and the best use of the symbolic offices of the church? Nor is this question to be asked merely by that order of Christians who are communicants of the Catholic or of the Episcopal form; if it is not just as vital to all Christians who make up the large number of other denominations, and to those whose names are not enrolled on any church register but who are, all the same, striving to live the life of the Christian,-then, indeed, would the question have no significance at all. There is very good authority to believe that Jesus came into this world in order that all "might have life and have it more abundantly," and that he left no direction that the partaking of His life should be restricted to any one sect or creed. To the degree in which one may partake of the divine life and show it by the spirit of love, and peace, and good-will,-in just that degree, surely, is he the true follower of Christ, the true Christian, what-

ever his creed or sect, or form of faith.

Boston has seen this week a curiously mediaval controversy dropped into the dawn of the Twentieth Century. At the beautiful and sacred commemorative service held in Trinity on the tenth anniversary of the day that Phillips Brooks passed Put in the channg-dish three tablespoonfuls of ever popular. For Lenten wear there are neck- to the life more abundant, there was a large les of onyx and sterling silver | gathering of clergy and of people uniting in beads, attached to small matching crosses, hearts the fellowship of mutual love and goodmutual devotion to all that makes for . Taffeta, in all its varied torms - plain and righteousness. The Holy Communion was a feature of the service, and among the clergy who knelt at the altar was the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, than whom no one was ever more welcomed to Holy Communion in Trinity. Nor was this by any means the first time that the communicants of Trinity parish have had the blessing of his fellowship and presence at the sacrament of the Communion. On this occasion there was a peculiar fitness and beauty in the presence of Dr. Hale, and his sympathetic uniting in the commemoration of the life and work of Bishop Brooks; and that a church journal representing, at best, but a minority of the Episcopal faith, could adversely criticise an ideally beautiful illustration of the true Christian fellowship that transcends all mere forms and sects, seems incredible in the present age. The journal in question calls itself "The Living Church." It might far more accurately announce itself as "The Dead Church," and, being dead, is en that are edged with the merest thread thus deaf and blind to all the finer meanings of life. Even the prescribed words of invitation to the Holy Communion invite all "who truly and earnestly repent of sin; who are in love and charity with their neighbors. who intend to lead a new life, following the Commandments of God,"-these, according to the literal words of the prayer-book, are meet partakers of the holy mysteries. d with delicate rose mauve, and If the church association does not stand for Christian fellowship, for liberal sympathy. for the largest inclusiveness, what, then, does it represent?

Dr. Hale not only, as he felicitously said,

"received his invitation nineteen hundred years ago," but it is his life, and lives like his, that keep the Holy Communion every day in the year and every hour in the day. "The Holy Supper is kept, indeed.

In whatso we share with another's need. In entering upon the Lenten season with its sweet opportunities and privileges of worship and church services, shall not the thought yet be held that these-precious as they are are but means to an end, and that end is life; that end is ministry and love. 'The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life," and it is the spirit which all seek who would carry out the nobler inspirations into active aid and tender, liberal sympathy

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DR. RAD wonders. quent and extending and at tim During tried almowers of the proved to I have to lations, our most eminative men refriend (whind surprise an ease, after affected, by passed ent periodical weather, I quite master. RADWA

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The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have ried almost all the remedies recommended by rise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all roved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, maniputions, outward application of liniments too amerous to mention, and prescriptions of the ost eminent physicians, all of which failed to ve me relief.

most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering learfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me case, after bathing and rubbing the parts, affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel outte master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours_truly,

GEO. STARR,

Emigrant Commissioner.



RADWAY & CO.,

55 Elm Street,

NEW YORK.

Poetry.

THE RIVER SPIRIT.

The mighty river spirit Lay in the hush of deatn: The frost-king long had bound him, But he only held his breath. When the air blew soft around him One jubilant March day. And the nymphs of spring low whispered

While the robin piped his lay.

The mightly river spirit Awoke from his deathlike dream; He heard the wakening murmur Of the silver-hearted stream. Calling, o'er bank and meadow, All day in the golden sun: Awaken, thou lazy gaint! Let the sea and the streams be one! "

So he snapped the icy fetters, And he shouted "I will be free! Again shall white sails carry
My love to the foam-clad sea!" And lo! the echoing chorus Shook like a hurricane,
The earth and the sounding waters,
From the rill to the mocking main.

Then the mighty river spirit Went forth, in his power and pride, To the bridal of bright, giad waters Out on the ocean wide.

And white sails sped to the meeting In days of the golden sun, When ice was a dream of winter

Augusta, Me.

CONSOLATION.

And the streams and the sea were one

JULIA MAY WILLIAMSON.

Dear friend, though grief has come to thee, And tears bedew thine eyes, Lift up your heart in perfect trust To land beyond the skies, Where wait your dear ones gone before, To welcome with their love Thyself, my friend, when comes the call To pass to land above;

Until that time, with faith serene, Uplitt your soul on high, And glory in the hallowed thought,

Our loved ones never die.

EDGAR LEE.

LEST THOU FORGET.

Lest thou forget, dear heart, My love is all thine own, And in thy soul, where trust has sown, Come vain regrets for thee and me, Dear heart, lest thou forget.

Lest thou forget, dear heart, My hand thou heldst in grace, Or light of peace love's fond smiles trace. Dim shadows creep o'er thee and me, Lest thou forget and love shall weep, Dear heart, lest thou forget.

Lest thou forget, dear heart, Thy life mine own dost fill, Thy voice alone my past can still, Nor hopes return for thee and me, Lest thou forget love's tenderness, Dear heart, lest thou forget.

Lest thou forget, dear heart. Stay near till joy has won, Breathe o'er and o'er love's work is done, And sing love's prayer for thee and me, Lest thou forget love's song is life, Dear heart, lest thou forget.

CLARA ELIZABETH CHOATE.

THE WAIST THAT BUTTONS DOWN THE BACK. When Mabel squeezes in a waist

That buttons down the back. And then cries out, in pleading tones: Come here and help me. Jack.' I sigh for those delicious days-Those days when I was free, And Mabel never pleaded to Be buttoned up by me.

Ah, what a privilege would I Have deemed it then to hear Her cry: "Come, please, and help me with

These dreadful buttons, dear! ' And given her a smack For each delightful button down

The row upon her back. but things, somehow, don't thrill me now As once they might have thrilled; And oh, the waists that Mabel wears

Are always amply filled! ly temper's warped, my thumbs are sore, My fingers ache, alack! mfound these awkward, foolish waists

That button down the back!

—Chicago Record-Herald.

A TOAST.

A toast to those who come to grace, This day our board, And, with the cheer of smiling face,

To share our hoard! They are our friends, and friends are sentplan benign!-To be the home's best ornament,

Heav'n spare me mine!

And may our larder e'er contain Of meat and drink nough to forge for irlendship's chain
Another link! —Columbus Dispatch Another link!

...." Rest is not quitting The busy career; Rest is the fitting

Of self to one's sphere. "'T is loving and serving s strength that's unswerving. And this is true rest."

Though Gibson girls and Wenzel girls Attract by charm and airs,
Most fellows, seem to want a girl
Whose name will change to theirs.
—New York Times.

Miscellaneous.

More Ways Than One.

More Ways Than One.

"When I was young—"
"When were you not?" he interrupted, in a voice of exaggerated surprise.

"When I was younger, then," she laughed, "If that is any better."

"I think it is—much."

"Well, then, when I was younger—"

"Before I knew you?"

"Long before. In fact, when I was quite a small child."

"A very nice small child, I'm sure," he murmured, with a sigh.

"That shows it was before you knew me," she laughed again. "I was the very worst small child you could possibly imagine."

"I can't possibly imagine that."

"It had been a little angel—"

"I should never have met you."

"If I had been a little angel—"
"If I had been a little angel—"
"I should never have met you."
"Oh, you might."
"Thank you. But I'm afraid not. Little angels don't stop on earth."
Their glances met; her eyes caught a twinkle from his, and they laughed together.
"What were we saying?"
"I was saying," he reminded her, "that we arranged last week that I should come and escert you and your mother to the Royal Academy t'is afternoon, and now when I call—and, as I pointed out, it isn't every day that I can leave my military duties at the War Office to look after themselves—your mother is lying down with an attack of neuraigia, and has asked you to postpone going till tomorrow—"

which an actack of neurages, and use asked you to postpone going till tomorrow—"
"Oh, yes! And then you said she was perverse, provoking, capricious, and all sorts of things, and I said I believed she was, and I took

"And I said you were mistaken in that."
"So I was going to tell you an anecdote of myself to prove that I was not mistaken, only ou keep interrupting me."

you keep interrupting me."

"Please let me have the r.st of the anecdote, and I'll try not to interrupt again—I'll try hard."

He was young; what was more, he was decidedly good looking; what was more still, his manners were engaging and persuasive, and his dry, gently ironical tricks of speech gave his airy nothings a pleasant piquancy, all of which must have prepossessed her in his favor even had no subtler sentiment inclined her toward him.

him.

"Well, when I was a small child," she yielded to his entreaty, "I was dreadfully wilful, and had the most shocking temper—"

"You must have lost it before I met you."

"And I remember one day I was out with my nurse, and, being in one of my wickedest moots, I insisted on doing everything she told me not to do. For instance, I would keep running races with Charley—dear old Charley—"

"Oh, why wasn't I Charley?"

"He was only a dog."
"Ah, but you didn't treat him like one."
"You promised not to—"
"I apologize. Not another word!"
"I kept running races with Charley, and nurse

kept telling me not to; she said I was overheating myself and should catch cold, and that, racing in the middle of the road, I should be run over and killed; but I took no notice. The more she warned me and ordered me to walk quietly with her, the more disobedient I was, and at last, all of a sudden, she managed to catch hold of me and slapped me angrily—"

"Slapped me so hard that I cried."
"This is heartrending!"

He leaned back in his chair and regarded her with pensive sympathy.
" I won't tell you any more," she said, smiling,
"if you are going to be silly about it."

"Tell me the rest," he implored, " and I will be " It happened that our dear old vicar was com-

ing up the road—"
"Dear old chap!" he murmured absently Why wasn't I the vicar! " "He saw nurse slap me, and when he reached us he stopped and spoke to her, and patted me

on the head and told me not to cry. Of course, I cried more than ever—"
"Naturally—you would:"
"It made him fancy I was hurt, and he lectured nurse quite severely on the sinfulness of letting

nore ways than one in which I could be managed He said I was high spirited and self-willed and

"What a dear old friend!" " He told her I was one of those who could not be driven, but I could very easily be led, and all that was necessary was a little tact."

"I hope it did the nurse good?" "Only for a few minutes. As soon as we turned a bend of the road, and were out of his sight, she shook her finger at me, and said she didn't care for the vicar, he was an old donkey, and the next time I disobeyed her she would make me remember it.'

What did you say to that?" "Nothing; but I ran away with Charley at

'I knew you would." "I suppose I am naturally perverse. It is always the same—if anybody is anxious that I should do anything, I feel a natural, wicked im-, pulse not to do it; and if anybody does not want me to do it, then somehow I don't want to do

And then you get all nice and warm, anything else. It was this feeling that made me run off with Charley almost before nurse had

finished speaking." "Did she punish you again?" She couldn't eatch m 'I guessed as much. Who can?"

He gazed at her meaningly, with a wry shake of the head, and she blushed and laughed, as understanding him. " I ought to know," he sighed.

"Now you are going to be silly again."
"No; I've given it up. I've been silly twice, but I am trying to be sensible now."
"You find it difficult?"

"It's not so easy as being silly. I suppose it never is, for any one. But I've got to persevere— I've got to make the best of my miserable lot

w, you know." So very unhappy, is it?" "At present-yes. But I daresay I shall ge used to it. When one has been living in the tropics, and is banished to the North Pole, he feels at first like perishing in the cold; but in time

he becomes so thoroughly acclimatized that if
ever he were allowed to return he would certainly
die of a sunstroke."

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"And are you thinking the young He gazed at her reproachfully. "I am there already," he said. "I have been

Than there are addy, he said. This of the concentration is a said of the concentration of the exile. You have heard, no doubt?"

"Heard what?" These things generally get about fast enough. I made sure you would have heard."
"Perhaps I have. When you tell me what you

I thought I had. To my marriage, of course. She gave him a quick, startled look, but said

" You had heard?"

Her speech and manner had undergone a sud-den curious constraint; when she spoke her voice had such a far-off, alien sound, she could "Well, now you have, you don't congratulat

"I do. Of course I do."
"Thanks—I had hoped—"
"That I wouldn't? Why shouldn't I congratulate you, as much as any one else, on your happlness?" "Because I am not happy."

heart to him.

"You will forget me, no doubt, but I shall remember you always." He glanced toward her. She was not looking at him, but an indefinable something in her subdued expression, in her very attitude, thrilled him through with an acceptable consciousness and assurance that ecstatic consciousness and assurance that brought him instantly to his feet with a trem-

brought him instantly to his feet with a tremulous cry of "Netta!"

She rose, startled, and made a confused little movement, as if she would have evaded him and escaped from his sight before her self-restraint was broken down altogether.

But there was no escape for her. He caught her impulsively in his arms and drew her, after a faint, futile resistance, close and closer to him. "Only tell me I have misunderstood you," he pleaded; "I have been too impatient—"

"No; it is too late," she faitered, ashamed of her strange weakness and clasping her hands over her face to hide it from him, since she could not free herself from his detaining embrace.

other her set of the trom mm, since sine could not free herself from his detailing embrace.

"It isn't too late, Netta," he insisted, drawing her head down on his breast so that her face was hidden there. "I love you more than ever, and if you love me only ever so little, how can it be too late?" "How can you tell—her—"
"I have told her!" he laughed, excitedly. "If you are not angry with me, she won't be. If you love me, she will love me. If you will marry

Netta waited. " I shall marry her!"

And in a flash she saw through his deceit. "Don't look up, dear," he said, keeping one arm resolutely about her, and laying a hand lightly on the curly brown head against his breast. "I am ashamed of myself for such trick-ery. But I had no idea of behaving so meanly when I came this afternoon. I had not planned it at all. It really was not my fault."

Do you mean it was mine? He was not sure from her voice whether she

Pouth's Department.

DAYS AND NIGHTS. If days were only twice as long, 'T would be a splendid thing! 'Cause, don't you know, 'fore you're quit

dressed The breakfast bell will ring; and then it's time to go to school, And then run home at noon, And back to school; and four o'clock Most always comes too soon; And then you just begin to play, And then it's time for tea:

And then, in such a little while, Your bedtime comes, you see. If nights were only twice as long, 'T would be a splendld thing!
'Cause, don't you know, when you're tucked up etimes your mother'll sing

And first you lie and watch the stars, Or maybe there's a moon, And sleepy pretty soon; And then, perhaps, you shut your eyes, And then your mother'll say— Have I a little boy who means

To lie in bed all day?" A Toad Story.

One day, my father, sister and I were out in the garden, watching a little toad. My father took a little stick and very, very gently scratched one side of the toad and the

The toad seemed to like it, for he would roll from side to side and wink. I was so intere that when they went in, I took the stick and did as my father had done. I thought, if he rolls from side to side as I touch bim, what would he do if I ran the stick down his back?

I did so; and what do you think happened? His skin, which was thin and soiled, parted in a Then my quiet little toad showed how wise

swallowed it.

Boyhood of Lincoln.

grandpa's story.
"Often, too, the old man went on, "they could not get their meal ground at a mill, and 'Young Abe' would have to grind all the corn, ear after ear, on a big iron grater, something like those we use for nutmegs now. The only bed he had in those days was one made of big slabs hewn from

those days was one made of big slabs hewn from trees and covered with hay or straw, and he paid for his first suit of 'blue jeans' at the rate of four hundred rails a yard.'"

"But I thought Presidents had lots of money," spoke up one of grandpa's listeners. "How could he ever get to be President when he was so poor as that?"

"I think what really made Lincoln the sort of man that was most needed just at the time for the sort of man that was most needed just at the time for

"I think what really made Lincoln the sort of man that was most needed just at the time for President of our big country," grandpa answered, "was his simple truthfulness. Even when he was a little boy, living in the shadow of 'Blue Ball' and 'Shiney Mountain,'in his old Kentucky home, his word could always be depended on. Once, when he was cierking in a store, he made a mistake of a few cents in giving an old woman her change. Neither he nor the woman noticed it at the time, but that night, when Lincoln was going over the accounts, he discovered the error. Fearing his customer might need the money, he walked several miles to her cottage to return the amount before he went to bed. If any one found him out in the wrong he was always ready to amount before he went to bed. If any one found him out in the wrong he was always ready to admit it, which is often you know, about the hardest thing a boy, or even a man, has to do. All these seem little things, but it was just such little things that day by day built up the character of the rough country boy into that of the man whom a whole nation could trust at a time when everything looked dark.

"Lincoin's habit of thoroughness even as a little boy helped him more than anything else in the responsibilities and important affairs of his later life. No matter what he did, whether sweeping floors or planting corn or studying lessons, he always went to the root of things, and

on the head and total me.

"Naturally—you would!" "

"Naturally—you would!" "

"It made him fancy I was hurt, and he lectured nurse quite severely on the sinfulness of letting her angry passions rise. He told her she ought to be patient with me and win my affection, and govern me by kindness, not by force. It made me feel good to listen to him, and I know it made me think what a bad woman nurse really was."

"She hadn't a word to say for herself?"

"On the contrary, she said a great deal. Said I was wilful and passionate, and everything that was contradictory and unmanageable, and that was contradictory and unmanageable, and that was contradictory and unmanageable, and that was by punishing me and making me do as I was told."

"The dear old vicar didn't admit that, I sident if he hadn't had to learn so often and

over how not to be many other things. "The sadness and poverty of his own boyhood. too, made him very gentle and indulgent with all children. He was never impatient with them, no matter what they did, or too tired or busy to give them a pleasure. In fact, now I come to think of it, Lincoln was, perhaps, more of a children's President than any we have had, and there is no holiday children ought to be happier to have tha the one that marks his birthday."-New York

Historical. -A. C. Avery of North Carolina has recently presented the Princeton University library with presented the Princeton University library with a manuscript copy of the college laws of 1764. This manuscript was discovered among the papers belonging to Mr. Avery's grandfather, who was a tutor in Princeton in 1766. The paper, which contains various orders of the faculty respecting the dining-room and the buttery, is est existing record of the college Among the rules are the following: freshman sent on an errand shall go and do it faithfully and make quick return," and "Stu-dents shall call none by nickname."

——Senator Hoar's happiest moments are spent in his library at his home in Worcester, Mass. He has had it built adjoining his home, and there has collected a treasure of some six thousand volumes of the most carefully selected book that his training and taste could suggest. He has a mass of historical documents relating to the early Colonial days of Massachusetts and New England, which money could not buy from him. He has a copy of the first Bible published in America, and a collection of rare books tha came to him from his ancestor, Leonard Hoar, who was president of Harvard College more than

two centuries ago.

—The pictures of the Tudor sovereigns, says
Lady Jeune, depict fine, strong, big men, and the
pictures by Halbun of Henry VIII. are those of a magnificent man. The pictures of the women of those days, however, do not impress us with high standard of what we consider beauty. The are all more or less of a manly type, and do not convey any idea of the delicacy and refinement we associate with real feminine beauty. Queen Elizabeth is wonderful in appearance and expression, but she is not beautiful. There is strength and vigor in the Virgin Queen and a magnificence of apparel, but any real charm is wanting; she is a woman to command, not to love. Queen Mary and the women of her day are simply ugly. When we get to the highest expo-sition of beauty and charm which the world has reduly in the state of the could be considered as a constraint of the could be considered as a constraint of the course of the c

Not? Then why are you.

**In 1997. Her very transported from that happiness.

**In 2009. Her very transported from the happin

the price they are bringing now. The discovery of the valuable pearl fisheries in Arkansas a year ago has helped to keep the Oriental variety from soaring too high in price, but the American supply has practically run out now, and unless meas ures to protect the fisheries are adopted soon than will be almost technic destroyed. they will be almost totally destroyed.

FEATHER SEEKERS .- " Bird Lover ": A reent authority says that there are more plume nunters in Florida than in any other State, though hunters in Florida than in any other State, though many of them operate along the Mississippi and Louisiana coasts, down the Atlantic edge of Georgia: and in Texas and Arkansas. Among the birds of Florida most steadily pursued are the herons, black, white, blue and green. These are in tens of thousands, and though they are shy they can be reached by a man acquainted with their habits. Avocats, black and white, are slain in numbers, as is the whooping crane, a great stately bird, whose body furnishes so many handsome feathers that it is a rich haut. Flamingoes of a light pink, those of so dark a pink as to be almost crimson and the pink and white and the pink and blue varieties are eagerly sought. The curlews, sandpipers and other trotters along the sands are gathered in, and fishhawks and pelicans are knocked down at every opportunity by the plume hunters, who also make relentiess war against the many kinds of Southern gulls. The skins are rudely, but effectually preserved. They are taken off whole, with the wines left on and liver and the pink and ship the pening in the Brandenburgs.

The quantity of material required for the medium state is if yards 21 inches wide, 37 yards 27 inches wide, 37 yards 2 against the many kinds of Southern gulls. The skins are rudely, but effectually preserved. They are taken off whole, with the wings left on, and after the fat is scraped from them they are rubbed with salt and powdered arsenic.

SHAKSPERE.—"A mateur": The spelling of the name of the greatest of English dramatists varied greatly in old times, and even in our day there is a lack of uniformity, as you say, in its spelling, but it is not so confusing as the follow-

spelling, but it is not so confusing as the follow-ing samples gathered from various publications and documents of other days: Chaesper, Sax-

bread, sweet butter and lean meat are the best ferred, and the upper edge can either be finished food for the nerves. People troubled with inrequire frequently a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves and brains are strong. It aids the digestion of these by making it soluble and seems to have a direct tonic effect.

Curious Facts. ---Bachelors are heavily taxed in one of the provinces of the Argentine Republic. Between the ages of twenty and thirty he must pay \$5 a nonth; after the age of thirty, \$10; when he is between thirty-five and fifty, \$20; between fifty and seventy-five, \$30. When a widower has been three years wifeless, he must remarry or pay the tax. If he can prove that he has been thrice refused as a husband within one year, he is not

taxable —The stick insect of Borneo is the largest in-sect known. Specimens, thirteen inches in length, have been captured. The stick insect exactly resembles a piece of rough stick.

-The best sailing vessel flying the American flag is the steel four-master Atlas, which arrived at Baltimore a few days ago after a run of 15,300 miles from Hong Kong in ninety-two days. The Atlas averaged 172 miles a day, and 7½ knots an hour. Her best day's run was 312 miles, a the rate of 12½ knots an hour. This breaks all authentic records, except that of the bark Amy Turner, which made the run from Hong Kong to the Virginia coast in eighty-seven days. The which cleared for New York eleven days ahead of the Atlas. The English captain boa sailing qualities of his vessel, but at the time the Atlas reached Baltimore had not arrived in New

York. -No comet is likely to injure the earth ever if it does strike it, for Professor Babenet has lately calculated that the substance of which comets are made is several million times lighter

the Argentine. It belongs to an Italian named Guazone, and covers just over one hundred the Argentine square miles. -Our National Capital holds what is prob ably a world's record in letter-writing. Each in-habitant spends about \$3.25 yearly in the purchase

—The biggest wheat field in the world is in

habitant spends about \$3.25 yearly in the purchase of postage stamps.

—"All briquettes which have hitherto been manufactured by means of soluble cements (such as dextrin, molasses, lixivisted cellulose, oxidized lignin, resinate of ammonia, etc.) dissolve in water," says United States Consul B. H. Warner, the several from Laintie. "Bichard Book an water," says United States Colonia B. R. Warner in a report from Leipsic. "Richard Bock, at engineer of Merseburg, Saxony, has found a method for making briquettes which are entirely waterproof. He heats the finished brightness and the same of th

presently, "if people won't let you go out or make anowballs or anything. An' the big boys is out. I'd rather learn lessons than stay in the house."

"Do you know what holiday this is?" asked Grandpa Halsey, who was reading near the window.

"Just Lincoln's Birthday," answered the little boy, carelessly, "and he wasn't anything but President. Presidents happen most any day. Wish I was at school."

Wish I was at school."

Grandpa Halsey smiled as he laid down his book. "Presidents may happen every day," he said, "but Lincolns don't. Let me tell you something about him, and then I think you'll be glad to have him remembered by a holiday, even if it does keep you in the house."

Teddy, was interested at once. "Tell me bout when he was a little boy," he said.

"Very well," answered grandpa, "though I is grace and dignity, she does not represent to us the beauty great cause of bloodshed, conspiracy and crime. We search in vain in her big into temperature of the cement is likely to be attained, the heating must take place in an all there is only one small miniature of Mary Stuart which conveys even an impression of the charms she must have possessed.

—The New Yorker who told a Forefathers' Day State which was only a long-shore carpenter, has stirred up a big hornets' nest. Everywhere the proud descendants of the bashful loyer of Priscilla Mullins are up in arms. The machine performs about forty different bound they feel so bad? It is very possible that long shore carpentering may have been an eminentity proper calling in 1620. Many walks of list worked by hand, and the inventor says the does were once quite the ignition temperature of the cement is likely to be attained, the heating must take place in an all the ignition temperature of the cause of bloodshed.

The New Yorker who told a Forefathers' Day State of the ignition temperature of the ignition temperature of the paper and there is only one state the inventor says the search in vain in here is marked the was placed on years of the ignition temperature of the



32 to 40 bust.

4 to 16 yrs. . Woman's House Cont. 4359.

Weman's House Coat. 4259.

The house coat is made with loose fronts, that are gathered at the upper edge and joined to yoke portions, backs and side backs. The neck and front edges are finished with double bands that are shaped to give the correct outlines. The sleeves are in bell shape with applied bands at their lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 34 yards 72 inches wide, 24 yards 32 inches wide for 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 14 yards of silk for bands.

The pattern, 4339, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

The pattern, 48%, is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years of age.



1361 Nine Gored Skirt, 436? Misses' Shirt, 22 to 30 waist.

Waist, 12 to 161yrs. Woman's Nine-Gored Skirt. 4361. The skirt is cut in seven gores that widen as they approach the lower edge and hang gracefully at the back, in habit style. The closing can be made invisibly at the centre-back seam or at the left front as pre-

bound.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7 yards 27 inches wide, 4½ yards 44 inches wide or 4½ yards 52 inches wide. The pattern, 4361, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 26

and 30-inch waist measure.

Misses' Shirt Waist. 4362. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining The waist consists of the fitted lining, the full The waist consists of the fitted filling, the full fronts and plain back. The fronts are gathered at the neck edge and again at the waist line and blouse slightly over the beit, but the back is arranged in gathers at the waist only and is drawn down snugly. The sleeves are in shirt style, with straight, narrow cuffs, but are full at their lower portions, in conform i y with the latest style. At the neck is a pointed

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 2! inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide 2½ yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern, 4362, is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14, 16



4363 Girl's Tucked, 4364 Blouse Jacket, Costume, 8 to 14 yrs. 32 to 40 bust.

Girls' Tucked Costume. 4363. The costume consists of the waist, made over a fitted foundation, and the skirt. The lining is smoothly fitted and closed with the waist at the centre back. On it are arranged the tucked fronts and backs and the yoke of lace. The sleeves are in bishop style, tucked to fit the arm snugly about the elbows, and gathered into straight, narrow cuffs. Their upper portions are faced with lace to form the caps. The skirt is painted and citched fig. for a nor. caps. The skirt is plaited and stitched flat for a por-tion of its length and falls free at the lower edge. The closing is effected at the centre back, and the skirt and waist are joined beneath the soft belt of

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 51 yards 27 inches wide or 22 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of all-over lace to make as illustrated. The pattern, 4363, is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age

Woman's Blouse Jacket. 4364. To be Made With or Without the Collar, Basque Por-tions and Postillion, and With Shaped or Straight Cuffs.

The jacket consists of the fronts and back and is The jacket consists of the Fronts and under-arm seams.

The back is plain, but fronts are gathered and blouse slightly and becomingly. The little capes are attached to the strap trimming and are arranged over the neck. The sleeves are full, and finished with becoming cuffs, but the straight narrow ones can be substituted if de-

but the straight narrow ones can be substituted if desired. The basque portions and triple postillion are joined to the lower edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 25 yards 44 inches wide re 24 yards 52 inches wide, 25 yards 54 inches wide re 24 yards 52 inches wide. The pattern, 4364, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 8-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS-For a catalogue of

any pattern illustrated on this page, send is cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massachuserts Plouge-Man, Boston, Mass.

The White of the architecture has been

The Horse.

Mange of Horses.

This is a disease of horses corresponding to scab among sheep. The disease is due to a small parasite or itch mite that affects horses only, and the disease is spread by the animals coming in contact or by being placed in stables where affected animals have been or from using harness or blankets

that have been used on diseased animals.

The earliest sympton is the intense itching, as shown by the animal rubbing against trees, fences, sides of the stall or biting the part. Blanketing the animal es the irritation. The affection usually begins with some small patch and gradually extends over the body. If the skin be examined carefully it will be found to be reddened; there will be numerous small elevations like pimples and hairs will show matting. Crusts form, the hair falls out, leaving large dry patches. In extensive intection the skin becomes kened and markedly ridged. The animals lose flesh and become generally debilitated and some may die.

The disease responds to treatment very promptly. Strong solutions of any of the sheep dips, especially the coal tar preparations, as zenoleum orchloro-naptholeum, or the tobacco extracts, will soon arrest it The washing should be thorough and re peated once a week until well. The har ness, stalls, etc., will need to be washed with a similar solution to prevent reinfection.

R. A. CRAIG. Indiana Experiment Station.

England exported thirty thousand horses in 1902 to Holland, Belgium, France and other countries. There were 32,686 imported, 7146 from United States, 1869 from

The opening Shire Horse Sale in England shows increasing demand for the best Shire mares. The two-year-old Buscot filly sold for \$1900, another \$1300. The average for nine two-year-o'ds, \$715; two yearling fillies sold for \$1300 and \$1350. The sale was chiefly mares and colts. One stallion sold for \$2000.

A horse forty-three years old is mentioned in an English paper, the statement being apparently supported by good authority
The writer claims that in horses the age of thirty-five about corresponds to the age of

The insurance of horses is a common practice among European owners of valuable animals, and there is apparently some demand for such tacilities in this country, especially for the draft and coach stallions and valuable racing animals.

When a horse pulls badly, the trouble is often in the collar, which is commonly the most unsatisfactory part of the harness. There are too many ready-made collars bought at a bargain and not fitted to the horse, so shoulders have become chafed and tender. Daily washing with a tea made from oak bark is a cheap and effective

Cresceus (2.021) will be taken to Canada to participate in the big races on the ice at Ottawa on Feb. 12 and later at Montreal. Ottawa has a regulation mile course laid out on the ice and the races are very exciting and draw immense crowds. The ice ord is 2.18%, and it would not be surprising if it is lowered at the coming meet. Regular sulkies are used in these races, but horses' shoes are fitted with razor-edged calks to prevent them from slipping.

Jerome Kimball says: If you hold a poard with the nail projecting from it against a horse, he will crowd against it. A cow will shrink from it. That is why thousands of horses are injured or ruined every year by barbed wire fences, while cattle escape serious injury.

tests in the value of horse feeds concludes that grain and shorts may be substituted for oats whenever horses are fed clover or timothy.

Three or four years ago draft and general purpose horses were selling in the leading markets of the country at \$50 to \$125, while the range as shown by recent reports is now \$90 to \$200. The limit of high prices of the early nineties has not yet been reached. The ent market is healthy, but not inflated, and for breeders the outlook is first class.

The Care of Grass Lands.

Now is the time to begin work on your hay field and meadows. While the snow lasts spread your compost or finely pulverized stable manure, or, perhaps, you can wait a little longer, and if you have it use a spreader. This is the easiest and quickest way to apply a topdressing. As the frost comes out go over the meadows carefully. and if there are any bare spots where grass has been winter-killed, or any thin places caused by work of grubs, or in any way whatever, scatter freely some new grass seed. It's the even stand in grass, as in everything else, that makes big yield. The yield from some meadows will appear phemenal when compared with that cut from nearby meadows where the grass seemed as tall and as thick, yet the difference was dus to the fact that the stand of grass on one was even and on the other only thick in spots and thin in places. Be liberal, yet not wasteful, with your seed in bringing up

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ABDALLAH 15 (ALEXANDER'S), FOALED SEPT. 22, 1852, DIED FEB., 1865.

your meadows.

If the weather permits, cut your grass as ter what grasses may be mixed with it; the grasses, like the clover, are usually then in that of late years the pedlers had begun to protrude with mastedonic fatness from the patrons of husbandry is working wonders the best condition. If grass is thin but ripe, don't wait long for it to thicken, a bigger cut may be made by putting off haying a month or so, but hay cut then will be much inferior in quality. Again, an early cut means heavy rowen. The writer has seen meadows left till timothy stems were stripped of blossom in this locality, no second cut tion arose over the fore wheels for the seat. the spring within the brass and iron case was made and the only cut of grass made which sometimes was protected by a huge had to be used for bedding. On the same sun umbrella. Sometimes two, but generland four tons of hay have been cut when ally one horse hauled the outfit, and a weary up in the shrewd housewife's mind, esland four tons of hay have been cut when ally one norse named the outin, and a weary of clover budded and 3½ tons of rowen. Of time he had of it, too, with his oat bag slung pecially when the pedler's scales indicated a the legislative hearing Tuesday. None of the meadow was cared for by two different farmers in the cases cited, one a different farmer farmer farmer farmers in the cases cited, one a different farmer fa practical man, the other a dummy. There altogether too many dummies.

The red body of the wagon on both sides sight of a polished gray granite iron surface peeking craftily out from the shelf beare altogether too many dummies

n the barn, give the meadow a topdressing of good grass and grain fertilizer at the rate of five hundred pounds per acre. A and grass and grain fertilizer will contain hree per cent. nitrogen, eight per cent. phos-phoric acid and eight to nine per cent. ootash. A fertilizer with bone basis is not only preferable, but is cheapest in the end, as the effect of bone can be seen for several years. Fertilizer should be applied where possible just before a rain or even during a light shower. Don't cut grass too short, and don't pull it out by the roots, but always make a clean even cut by keeping your mowing ma hine in good condition, knives sharp, gears oiled, bolts set as though the machine were on exhibition. Don't run your meadow too long. Replow and reseed when there are signs that meadows are running out or soil is in an exhausted condition. A proper care in fertilizing, however, will not allow of or bring about the atter condition.

The use or rather the exclusive use of barnyard manures may have a tendency to bring about an undesirable condition Stable manures are usually rich in nitrogen and short in potash, a much-needed element of plant food.

their manure heaps. Not only is the potash needed but its addition from time to time to the accumulating piles of manure will help to prevent the loss of ammonia by fixing it; the most costly element of plant fer-tilizer. From one hundred to two hundred pounds of muriate of potash should be used in connection with the manure for each acre, say seventy-five pounds to each cord of manure. Some might like to use eight hundred to one thousand pounds of kainit, but I should prefer the more concentrated salts, for two reasons, less to handle and otash in better form as well as cheaper. Potash is absolutely essential in most soils in New England. For years now farmers have been using fertilizers with an oversupply of phosphoricacid, and short rightedly with a lack of potash. Only recently have the fertilizer manufacturers begun to send out properly balanced plant foods. When you buy for your meadows get a fertilizer with plenty of potash in it, even a surplus will do no harm, as it will go toward supplying the deficiency of the soil.

It is as much your fault if you do not get an abundance of corn or potatoss. Be up to date in the care of your grass land and meadows. J. REYNARD LAWRENCE.

The Old-Time Pedler.

three times a week, when the weather was

good."

The question was asked by an aged woman whose home is now in a neighbor-

that of late years the pedlers had begun to drop off with their visits, until at last they drop off with their visits, until at last they rear of the red wagons as far as the length came so seldom that the little children did of the vehicle itself, and the poor horse

not know what the red wagons signified.

The vehicles were built all along the same general line, like barges or steam tugs. The length was about ten feet; the height, eight. The bex was oblong, and in front an eleva-As soon as grass is cut and hay is safely knobs. These opened up the treasure house hind the half-opened door of the wagon within, and each marked the location of a would prove too strong, and her lips would tiny door. Within, the wagons were compact and complete "general stores." One could buy anything under the sun small those days, but were hoarded up in flour enough to be carried-cloth, tinware, iron utensils, straw and felt hats for men and women, boots and shoes, ready-made suits
—but these came later—canned goods, patent medicines, dried fish, tobacco-generally on the sly—needles, pins, threads, yarn, matches, and stuck up in front or looped underneath, brooms of all sizes and qualities. Often a snow shovel and a trio of scoops and spades were laid carefully on the roof. Up in front, under the driver's seat, was a jug of molasses and prepared honey, or some such delicacy for the kitchen or table. The jewelry which the pedler carried he kept close to his person with great show of caution, and the more brassy it was, the more closely he pretended to Does any one who reads through this list

of invaluable appurtenances to the happy home wonder that the pedler's advent was welcomed by all departments of the house fifteen or twenty miles from the nearest store, and perhaps fifty or one hundred from the nearest city? When the cloud of dust would arise over the brow of the hill It is good economy for farmers to use dust would arise over the brow of the hill potash quite liberally in connection with the Bedlook coming Ma. Fun and "Jim the Pedler's coming, Ma. Run and get Henry, and tell him to have the rags ready.

Then, when the pedler had arrived, would begin a game of win and lose such as has been played since the days of the flood wherever one man had what another man had not, but thought he needed. Little noney changed hands in this trade. It was barter, primeval, barbaric barter, except that the things traded for bore the mark of the machine instead of the flint. The me dium of exchange was generally rags, "paper rags," as they were known. This included rubber boots, copper and brass junk and lead pipe. In those days paper was made from rags, and the wood-pulp process was still dim in the future. Good rags, no matter of what wool or consistency, had a distinct market value, and the pedlers, recognizing this, depended on the farmers' wives to hoard the supply. In exchange he gave them the commodities mentioned, making of course, a comfortable profit out of the transaction. Good rags brought, twenty years ago, from a cent and a half to two cents and a half a pound. The pedler was fair; that is, if he was not exactly fair, he was as fair as he could be, and both sides parted satisfied, the housewife with her new granite iron teakettle and he with his "Don't the pedlers come through any more, daughter? I've been here for a whole summer and fall, and not one have road. The ragbag was an index of the farm they used to drive up twice or three times a week, when the weather was believe and at timed and the state of trade. When the wagon started out it hung limply behind, like a punctured balloon. It was a huge affair, made of coarse buriap, blackened and stained by time and use. Sometimes huge squares of new buriap stood out in startling contrast against the

would tug and sweat at his increasing burden as the camels did under the soaked sponges in the fable. The rags were weighed on drop scales attached to the rear had an important effect upon the fairness of the barter. At times doubts would surge remain silent when her heart was filled with distrust. Rags were not destroyed in sacks in the cellar from tall until summer. for they were legal tender bank notes of the pedler's realm. But those primitive times have passed, to return no more. The suburban trolley car has done its clearing work, and the wood-pulp process has completed the change. The red wagons stand falling to pieces in forgotten sheds, and the bags have rotted away. The pedler's reign is

Instruction for Farmers.

over.-N. Y. Tribune.

During the past winter three Farmers Institutes have been held in this county. They have been well attended, and doubtess the farmers have received lasting benefit. Those who come as instructors are men of broad minds, usually men whose practical knowledge of farming has fitted them to effectively impart their knowledge to thers. The experiment stations furnish chemists who explain to the farmers what is best to buy in the line of feeds or fertilizers, and how not to be cheated through purchasing spurious articles. All these things help to open the farmers' eyes. Capital and brains are needed, for a suc-

essful farmer. All things have undergone great changes, and the agricultural classes is for sale most everywhere, and if you will nust strive to keep abreast of the times. write the Bradley Fertilizer Works, Boston

ing city, but whose summers are spent with old race of the bag, in spots where holes in going about the State that wherever they her daughter and son in-law on the old had been patched with coarse twine. Into hold institutes in communities where there there are well-organized Granges, there they find soon as it's ready. This is much earlier in the season than most farmers are in the habit of cutting. When clover begins to halom in good earnest, cut it down, no mathematical materials as it has stood and smiled for eighty years.

The capacity of these great bags was all matters pertaining to agriculture. This capacity and on homeward trips they would be a sit has stood and smiled for eighty years. mong the farming classes. The organization is continually growing in strength, and is a power in the land. Nearly all Institute

workers are members. P Deer River, N. Y., Feb. 23.

Massachusetts State Board. The expected happened in the case of the attempted changes in the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture as indicated by clear-headed speech, in behalf of the board, by ex-Secretary Sessions made a good impression. Moreover, the proposed reorganization seemed to bring with it a train of difficulties regarding the campaign against the foot and mouth disease and possibly the mixup in the dairy bureau. At the hearing a disposition was shown not to go into thes matters at the present time, and it seem unlikely from appearances that the committee on agriculture will favor any radical changes in the makeup of the board.

Farming for Profit.

Whether you use a fertilizer or not all deends upon how much profit you want to make out of your crops, as it is an estabished fact that in order to secure the largest possible yield, the crops must be properly fertilized, and whether you use Bradley's Fertilizers or not depends upon whether you want the best and most eco This is an established fact, for Bradley' has been considered by the more prosperou farmers as the only high-grade fertilizer that absolutely insures the largest possible yield, and thus the largest possible product. This is not a new product. The name Bradley has been favorably known for a quarter century, and it is used the world over as the standard for comparison. advise our readers to try Bradley's fertilizers, and thus save the expense of experi menting with unknown brands. Bradley's Conductors of Farmers' Institutes are out-spoken in praise of the Grange. They find about their various brands of fertilizers.

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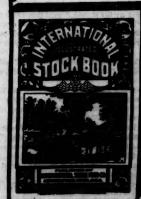
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Fa In gatherin and taken on house, A fun he made to fi sap from the pail with the under the left the pail close rim of which right hand, ar as on an axie, let the bucket bucket is no sap is wasted the backbone empties the than both. When the be to the end of t poles or some upper end of end to a timbe

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